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NOTICE TO THE BINDER.—This outer sheet may be bound, according to date, at the end of each Volume, forming weekly Supplemental pages.

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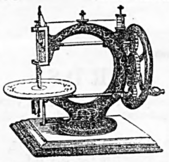

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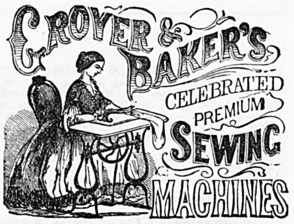

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[WEATHER PERMITTING.]

THE NORTH WARWICKSHIRE HOUNDS, *at Eleven.*—Monday, March 28, Solihull; Tuesday, March 29, Bubbenhall; Wednesday, March 30, Spernall Park; Friday, April 1, Hay Wood.

THE QUORN HOUNDS (Mr. Chaworth Musters's) *at Twelve.*—Saturday (this day), Staunton Harold; Monday, March 28, Thorpe Satchville; Tuesday, March 29, Ratby Burrows; Friday, April 1, Widmerpool Village; Saturday, April 2, Beaumanor Park.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S HOUNDS, *at Twelve.*—Monday, March 28, Belton House; Wednesday, March 30, Croxton Park; Thursday, March 31, Three Queens.

THE WARWICKSHIRE HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday (this day), Upton Wood; Monday, March 28, Wellesbourne Village; Tuesday, March 29, Brailes House; Thursday, March 31, Lower Shuckburgh; Friday, April 1, Farnborough.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, March 28, Broad Green; Tuesday, March 29, Himbleton; Thursday, March 31, Knightsford Bridge; Friday, April 1, Bredon.

THE ALBRIGHTON HOUNDS, *at a quarter past Eleven.*—Saturday (this day), Hagley; Monday, March 28, Enville; Tuesday, March 29, Woodcote; Thursday, March 31, Dudmaston; Saturday, April 2, the Bell Inn, Tong, *at Twelve.*

MR. MEYNELL INGRAM'S HOUNDS, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Saturday (this day), Cross Hayes; Monday, March 28, Eton Wood; Thursday, March 31, Chartley Park; Saturday, April 2, New Inn.

BIRTHS.

ASHWIN.—On the 17th inst., at Bretforton Manor, Evesham, the wife of W. H. Ashwin, Esq., of a son.

BUCK.—On the 15th inst., at The Stalls, near Worcester, the wife of Albert Buck, Esq., of a daughter.

DUDLEY.—On the 20th inst., at Dudley House, Park Lane, London, the Countess of Dudley, of a son.

HANCOCK.—On the 14th inst., at Coleshill, the wife of the Rev. W. E. Hancock, of a son.

MALCOLM.—On the 17th inst., at Hanley Grange, Upton-upon-Severn, Lady Malcolm, of a son.

SERJEANTSON.—On the 17th inst., at St. Michael's Rectory, Lichfield, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Serjeantson, prematurely, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

MARRIAGE.

GRIFFITHS—DAVIES,—On the 17th inst., at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury (by the Rev. J. Yardley, Vicar), Henry Griffiths, Esq., of Bank House, Wem, to Mrs. Davies, of Battlefield.

DEATHS.

BELL.—On the 20th inst., at Kempsey, Worcester, Marianne, the dearly beloved wife of General Bell, Colonel 66th Regiment.

BAGNALL.—On the 17th inst., at Great Malvern, in his 70th year, the Rev. Henry Bagnall, M.A., Rector of Great Barr.

MEARS.—On the 21st inst., aged 30, Mary Verriour Mears, wife of Mr. Alfred Mears, of Worcester.

WALTERS.—On the 23rd inst., aged 39, Mr. George Walters, fancy brush manufacturer, Roebuck Inn, Barford-street, Birmingham.

WELCH.—On the 19th inst., at The Firs, Moseley, in his 69th year, Frederick Isaac Welch.

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AMENDMENTS IN THE MEDICAL ACTS.

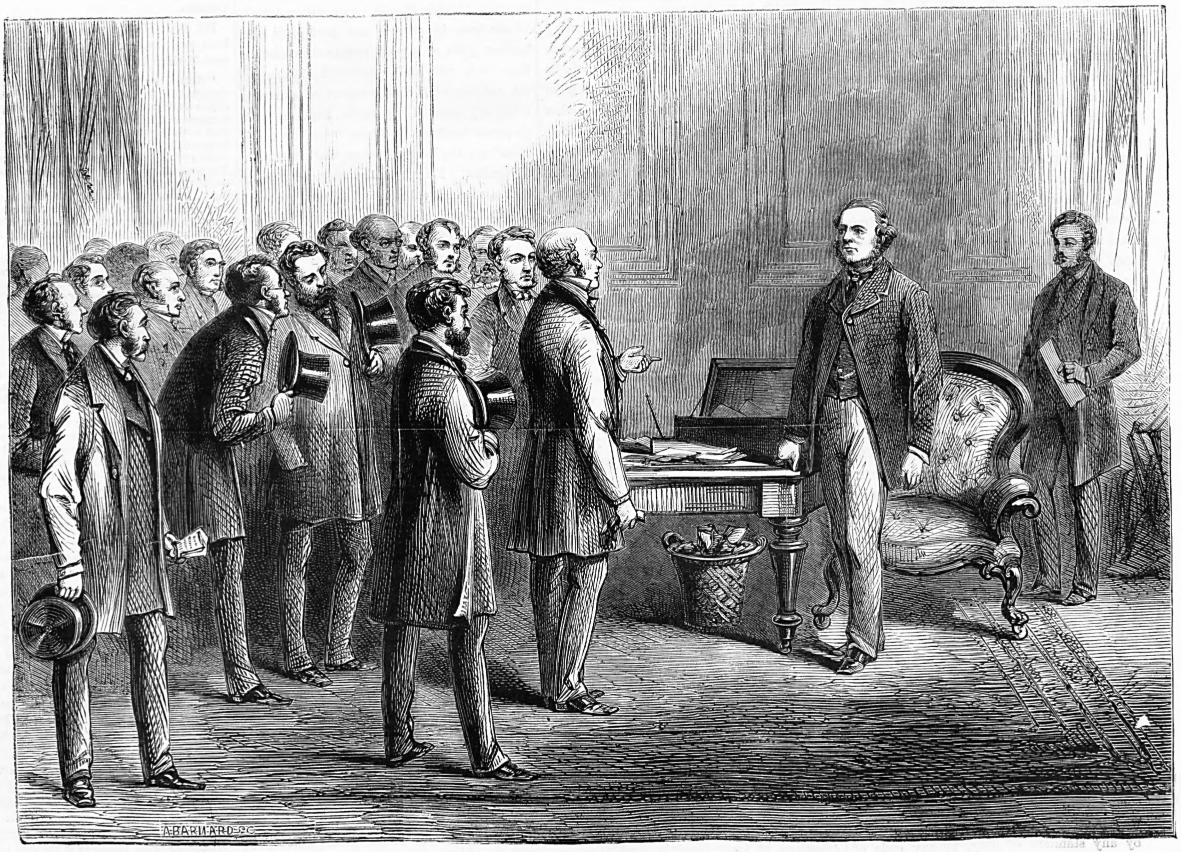
Our illustration represents a deputation of medical men waiting upon Mr. Bruce, at the Home Office, on Thursday, the 10th inst., to bring before the Home Secretary certain points connected with the Medical Acts which they considered required amendment. The subject has excited great attention in the Midland Counties, and the medical men residing in Birmingham and the neighbourhood have earnestly debated the question. Amongst the large attendance at the Home Office were Sir John Gray, M.P., Mr. Dixon, M.P., Mr. J. Figgins, M.P., Mr. Hoskyns, M.P., Dr. Brady, M.P., Drs. Bell Fletcher, Sampson Gamgee, J. Davies Colley, &c. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Dixon, M.P. Dr. Bell Fletcher presented a memorial signed by 9,474 medical men which embodied a statement of their views.

Professor S. Gamgee addressed Mr. Bruce upon the special points to which the deputation desired to call attention. They wanted to be represented upon the Medical Council; to substitute one examination for the nineteen out of which the student had a choice, and to be able to purge the profession from all practitioners not duly qualified. The nineteen corporations which were able to grant certificates to students had, in competition with one another, a tendency to lower rather than to raise the standard of examination.

Sir John Gray, M.P., bore testimony on behalf of the medical practitioners of Ireland to their desire for a thorough revision of the medical Acts.

Dr. Brady, while deprecating so many organizations existing for the same object, was of opinion that the corporations referred to had greatly improved the status of the profession.

Mr. Bruce said: Gentlemen, the representations of so important and numerous a body as that represented by you will receive the most careful and serious attention of her Majesty's Government, and the more so that your statements come at an opportune time, as the subject is now under their special consideration, assisted by the learned gentleman who occupies the post of medical adviser to the Council. I think I may say that prominent among those subjects will be the evils which must arise from the multiplicity of examining bodies, and also the undoubted fact of the admission into the profession of a vast number of persons most improperly qualified. This is a matter which all must feel an interest in; and we are most interested in raising the standard of education among the members of a profession upon whom so much of our happiness in this


A.BARNARD SC.

DEPUTATION OF MEDICAL MEN WAITING UPON THE HOME SECRETARY.

world depends. All that I can say is that the subject being under the consideration of one department, it will be my duty to convey to Earl de Grey the purport of the statements made to me, as well as the copy of the memorial which you were kind enough to send me. Mr. Simon has been good enough to attend here, and I think you may be assured that your representations will receive the consideration of a Government which is most anxious in dealing with such subjects as it undertakes to do so in a comprehensive manner.

The deputation then withdrew.

GENIUS AS A MORAL ALCHYMIST.

What a mysterious power of enchantment Genius exercises over most of us. We have heard it assered by a distinguished scholar and man of genius, (Sir John Bowring,) that Robert Hall could never look at the books on his library shelves without thinking, with tears in his eyes, of their authors and the lives that many of them led; and the feelings with which Robert Hall contemplated his book-shelves are in a greater or lesser degree, we presume, the feelings with which most men who, like him, make books the companions of their leisure. Think of Scott lying on a sofa racked with pain dictating the Bride of Lammermoor to his Factor, of Johnson sitting down in his garret with a heavy heart to pen "Rasselas" to pay for his mother's funeral, of Tasso fretting his heart out over the MS. of his Jerusalem, of Bunyan writing his allegory in Bedford prison, and of Milton selling the copyright of his glorious epic for the price of a modern newspaper article. To one a shilling "Shakespeare" is a species of sacrilege. To another a translation of Horace is a desecration. To read the "Essays of Elia" forms a part of the everyday religious exercises of a friend of ours; and to him no edition is too costly, no binding too *recherché*, for the pleasant and genial prose Horace. To these men an original autograph or a fresh anecdote of Shakespeare or of Charles Lamb is of far more interest than the discovery of a new star or a diamond mine at the Cape. Originating in the books themselves, this feeling of mingled idolatry and affection is apt by a very natural process to transfer itself from the works to the writers. Time adds to the illusion, and thus it happens that men who in their lives were distinguished by hardly a single trait that was not repulsive to honourable or delicate minds become invested through their works with all those qualities of intellect and heart that honourable and delicate minds love to dwell upon as the brightest flowers of intellectual and moral culture.

"Time writes no wrinkles on their azure brows,"

and the world passes a sort of moral statute of limitations in their favour to protect them after their apotheosis against everything except literary criticism. Genius atones for everything, glosses over every flaw and every vice—the heartlessness of Young and of Swift, the treachery of Defoe, the petty malignity of Pope, the profligacy of Alfieri and of Burns, the harshness and the faithlessness of Petrarch and of Dante.

Take Byron, for instance. Except that he was not quite so vicious as he thought fit to picture himself, that his conscience was seared by none of those dark and mysterious crimes which by hint and inuendo he was fond of attributing to himself when chatting with a stranger over a bottle of Rhenish wine, that the "Paphian girls" who sang and smiled in Newstead Abbey were the daughters of his own peasants, and their Bacchanalian songs nothing more than village ditties—what is there to be said for him? Test him by any standard of duty, by any code of morals, and Lord Byron is wanting in every attribute that should mark a man of truth and honour. He knew no pleasures but those of "Don Juan." His only ambition was to be distinguished as a *roué* and a poet, and as a *roué* and a poet to be talked of with Moore in the drawing-rooms of London and Paris, or in "the streets of Java," and to be "read on the banks of the Ohio." That was his highest conception of Fame; and in pursuit of this phantom of gauze and spangles he abandoned all the duties of his position as the inheritor of a great name, as the possessor of extensive estates, as a husband, as a father, and a man. His life at Newstead Abbey was simply a life of wanton debauchery; and, as far as we know, his ideas of the duty of a landlord never travelled beyond his rent-roll. What his married life was, all the world knows. Lady Byron could discover but one explanation for his eccentricities and vices consistent with the affection which she wished to cherish for him—that was insanity. He professed intense affection for his daughter Ada; but this affection never seems to have suggested a single thought to him beyond what is to be found in a few lines at the close of "Childe Harold." He took his natural daughter Allegra under his care, allowed her to be the witness of her father's profligacy at the most profligate period of his life, and when remonstrated with by a friend, placed her in a Roman Catholic convent, and never gave a second thought about her till he heard of her death. His life at Venice till he met with Madame Giuccioli was a burlesque of all the vices that make a man contemptible in his own eyes and ridiculous in the eyes of his neighbours; and his *liaison* with Madame Giuccioli was, to use the delicate euphemism of an Italian lady, a violation even of "the morality of intrigue." As a friend, Byron was, even by Moore's acknowledgment, false and fickle; and all that we know of him as a friend and companion only illustrates his own confession, that he had no genius for friendship.

Yet to Byron, as to most men of Byron's genius, everything is forgiven—falsehood, heartlessness, profligacy, and vice; a special standard of morals is set up for men of imagination and sensibility on the plea that it is impossible for them to develop their special faculties in a moral strait-waistcoat, and any violations of even that standard are explained by a pretty phrase about the eccentricities of genius.

What, without these vices, and therefore without these passions, Byron might have been as a poet is not easy to say, except by contrasting his works with those of Tennyson and Browning and Scott, and in contrast with either of these Byron is as a man and a poet as Satyr to Hyperion. He thought strong passions and "two or three vices" necessary to a poet, if his writings were to touch the heart. "I verily believe," he says, writing to Moore, "that neither you nor I nor any man of poetical temperament can avoid a strong passion of some kind. It is the poetry of life. What," he asks, "should I have known or written had I been a quiet mercantile politician or a Lord-in-Waiting?" One need not go far to answer that question, for "Childe Harold" was written at the outset of his career, and "Don Juan" at the close, the most beautiful and finished of his works, before his heart had been tried by anything beyond the youthful orgies at Newstead Abbey, and the vilest and most odious pasquinade in our language, or perhaps in any language, upon everything that man holds sacred when his passions were on their lees. To write "Don Juan" it was perhaps necessary that the poet should have lived Byron's life, should have abandoned himself to every passion, poisoned all his affections at their fountain, and then sat down with the recklessness of a bad heart and a brilliant wit to scoff at every instinct of our nature in the spirit of Mephistopheles; but to write the best parts of "Childe Harold," of the "Giaour," and of the "Corsair" needed nothing beyond the healthy exercise of those powerful gifts of imagination and memory, of wit and fancy, which Byron possessed in so pre-eminent a degree, and without which all the powers of analysis by which he has laid bare the working of the human heart in "Don Juan" might have produced nothing more than a faint reflection of the "Marriage of Figaro," or "Tom Jones."

No man has done more by his life and his writings to throw a false and glittering halo over vice, to associate profligacy with wit, and vice with genius, than Lord Byron. Yet we doubt whether in all the literature, not only of this country but of Europe, it is possible to find a more striking or suggestive illustration of how a powerful and brilliant intellect may be hopelessly ruined by profligacy and vice, without the slightest compensation, than in the case of Lord Byron. It is possible that without Pope's petty malignity we might not have had anything half so brilliant and bitter as the "Dunciad." Had Dante not cherished his false and hopeless passion for Beatrice till it spread a touch of insanity through every fibre of his nature, the Divine Comedy might possibly never have been written. To the gloomy and misanthropic spirit that distinguished Swift we owe all his finest satire and all his most vivid sketches. No one but a man who had lived the life of Fielding could have written "Joseph Andrews" or "Tom Jones," and Fielding without his "two or three vices" would not have been Fielding at all as a man of letters. But except "Don Juan" we know nothing that we owe to the turbulent passions and the profligate life of Byron as distinguished from his imagination and his fancy; and we have only to compare the "Giaour," the "Corsair," or the fourth canto of "Childe Harold" with "Don Juan" to see how, by passion and profligacy, the highest gifts of a poet may be degraded to those of a witty and heartless harlequin, to say nothing of the debasement of a nature originally marked by noble impulses and generous instincts. These "two or three vices" are the bar sinister on the escutcheon of genius. They are the only drawbacks that a man of culture and delicacy feels in his affection for works of art like "Childe Harold" and the "Corsair," and, disguise it from ourselves as we will, these "two or three vices" throw a shadow over the genius of Byron as they have before and since thrown a shadow over the genius of so many men of Byron's intellect and Byron's heart.

Brigham Young, with several prominent saints, has started for the south, with a large train and camp equipage. Conjectures are rife concerning the object of his journey. It is believed that he has gone to found a new Zion further south in case the government insists on the execution of the laws.

Ireland.—The news from the Sister Isle is not at all encouraging. One Casey, described as a Fenian poet, was buried at Dublin on Sunday. About ten thousand people attended. They marched through the streets to Glasnevin graveyard, dressed in green, with a band playing. The coffin was decorated with an orange, green, and white flag.—The Irish provincial Liberal press attack the "Coercion Bill," as they describe it.—A respectable farmer named Lucey was murdered on the Macroom road on Saturday night, a short distance from the town. He had a quarrel with some men driving carts, and was beaten to death. Two of the carmen have been arrested. At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Orange Association, held at Belfast on Saturday night, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Land Bill introduced by the Government is a most valuable contribution to the settlement of the land question in Ireland, upon which the ultimate peace and prosperity of the country were involved. A resolution strongly recommending the establishment of a land court for equitable settlement of disputed questions arising out of the varied relations between landlord and tenant was also agreed to. It was decided to send an address embodying the views of the independent association on the matter to the Premier.

THE MASON STATUE.

This week the designs for the statue to be erected in Birmingham in recognition of Mr. Josiah Mason's philanthropic gift to the town have been on view at the Art Gallery of the Midland Institute, where they have been inspected by a large number of persons.

There are six designs, all of them realistic in character, and some of them far superior to the ordinary public monuments with which the eye is unfortunately familiar in this country.

The public will by this time know the design of Mr. Marshall Wood, for it has been on view at Mr. Thrupp's Art Gallery in Birmingham. It consists of a rather formal circular pedestal, surmounted by a full-length standing figure of Mr. Mason, with groups of children in relief round the base.

Mr. Williamson's design is a quadrangular pedestal supporting a seated figure of Mr. Mason. On the steps of the plinth below is a group of three children, including a destitute boy, whose attention is being directed by his companion to the figure of their benefactor. On the other side of the pedestal is the figure of a widow in a supplicating position—an exquisite and touching bit of model work. The other panels of the pedestal are reserved for inscriptions. This model is highly finished, and apart from the general subject, the story of the orphan children and the widow is most touchingly and artistically told.

Perhaps the most ambitious and finished design is Mr. Phillips's. It represents the founder of the Orphanage seated, and surrounded by children. There is a girl teaching another to read, and in the course of her instruction Mr. Mason is evidently depicted as having made some remark or suggestion, at which the little teacher looks up enquiringly. Mr. Phillips seems to have caught the true spirit of Mr. Mason's benevolence—a benevolence which does not simply consist in giving. The artist has shown Mr. Mason as he *is*—taking a personal and an active interest in the welfare of the children. The pedestal is in the form of a massive oval column, supported by four scroll brackets; the panels between are to be filled by representations in relief of the almshouses and the presentation of the Orphanage deed.

There is a model by an artist who apparently prefers anonymity to publicity, for no name is given. This anonymous contribution is a simple statuette of Mr. Mason, on a square column, on the front of which is modelled a group of children in relief. The philanthropist is depicted in the act of handing the Orphanage deed to the Council.

Mr. Peter Hollins, who holds a deservedly high local position, sends a striking and effective model, which is thus described by the sculptor:—

"Raised on an enriched pedestal of Roman architecture is a statue of Josiah Mason, Esq., either sitting or standing. The former is supposed to represent him in a contemplative mood, occupied with the thought of presenting the deed of trust of the Erdington Orphanage to the Mayor and Town Council of the Borough of Birmingham. The standing figure portrays Mr. Mason in the act of presenting the trust deed to that body. On the plinth of the pedestal, to the spectator's left hand, is a statue intended to represent the first girl who was admitted into the Orphanage, and who is now a teacher in that establishment. She is directing the attention of a boy (the first received into the Orphanage) to the statue of the noble and benevolent founder of that institution. On the same plinth, and to the spectator's right hand, is a figure of a young girl, intended to be a portrait statue of the first girl admitted into the present large and magnificent building. She is partly supporting a weary and destitute orphan boy, whom she endeavours to console by pointing to a representation of the Orphanage. In accordance with the instructions to artists, the entire work is intended to be executed in Carrara marble, which would terminate at the top of the Rossi antique sub-plinth. I would, however, venture to recommend that the said sub-plinth of Rossi antique should be introduced between the bottom of the white marble work and the floor, as its colour would enhance the beauty and harmony of the whole work, and at the same time protect the white marble."

It is pointed out by our local contemporaries as a fault, with reference to the group on the plinth, that the children are not in a position to observe their benefactor, to whom one of them is pointing. This alleged defect may easily be remedied.

Mr. Papworth contributes a model somewhat of the style of Mr. Phillips's, both in spirit and execution, with the exception that the pedestal is of a much plainer and simpler character. On the summit sits Mr. Mason, in an easy and dignified attitude, surrounded by his orphan children. The incident intended to be pourtrayed is the reception of a ragged, friendless orphan, who is being welcomed by the founder. The artist has got his picture well together. There is sentiment and artistic feeling in the grouping.

It would be unfair to say more than this with regard to the various designs, seeing that the selection is in the hands of a committee well qualified to judge of the merits of each.

Rosseters' Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Mr. John Campbell, the claimant to the Breadalbane peerage, is dead.

Figaro announces that the Pope is seriously ill.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Bombay for Beypore on Saturday.

Baron Graves, in the peerage of Ireland, died on Sunday at Thanckes House, Devonport.

The number of new bishops appointed by Mr. Gladstone is now increased to nine.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race has been definitely fixed for Wednesday, April 6th.

About two vessels pass through the Suez Canal daily.

Miss Harington, sister of Chancellor Harington, of Exeter, was found dead in bed on Sunday.

The Marquis of Ailsa, who was injured by a fall in the hunting-field three weeks ago, died on Sunday at Culzean Castle.

A rumour that Mr. Bright was about to resign his presidency of the Board of Trade, is without foundation.

The New York Associated Press offer a reward of 500 dollars for the detection of the person who set afloat the rumour that the City of Boston was safe.

Messrs. Edward and Joseph Lumsden, iron manufacturers and wood shipbuilders, of Monkwearmouth and Sunderland, have suspended payment with liabilities estimated at £25,000.

A petition against the return of Mr. Osborne has been filed for Waterford. It alleges bribery, undue influence, and treating, and prays that the election may be declared void.

Miss Jane Reeves, of Luton, was thrown out of a carriage on Saturday at Manchester and killed, as was also the coachman. A lady companion of Miss Reeves had a narrow escape.

The Michael Hutchinson, for some weeks anxiously expected from San Francisco, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, but, in attempting to enter the Queen Dock on Sunday morning, she struck and sank. No lives were lost.

Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, the wife of the convict Rossa, lectured at Tipperary on Thursday night, and had an enthusiastic reception. The hotel where she was staying, and some other houses in the town, were searched by the police for arms, but without success.

An Englishman and his Servant Murdered.—Particulars have been received from Buenos Ayres of the murder of Mr. Robert Bald, of Wells, Roxburgshire, and his servant, a boy 14 years of age. Robbery appears to have been the motive for the murder. The President of the Argentine Republic immediately offered a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of the murderers. One has been taken, and confessed his gilt, but refuses to give any particulars as to his accomplices.

Church of England, but no Protestant!—The plaintiff in a breach of promise case, heard at Huntingdon on Saturday, was examined as to her religious belief. She caused a roar of laughter by saying, in reply to the question, "Are you a Protestant?" "No, I belong to the Church of England." The faithless swain was a policeman, and the girl had quarrelled with him on one occasion because he had been placed on duty to prevent a disturbance at a meeting at which the well-known Murphy was present.

The Thorncliffe Colliery Dispute.—On Friday, says the Barnsley correspondent of the *Leeds Express*, the workmen recently employed at the Thorncliffe and Chapeltown Collieries, through their executive, issued their reply to the statements made by Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co. last week to the wages earned by their late workmen. They say the total amount of money drawn from the office is the same as the master's statement except in three cases; but it is in the distribution of that money to men and boys who are employed by the workmen that the mistake occurs. After giving several examples, the document states that

> The average earnings of the contractors in the Tankersley Pit is 5s. 11¾d. per day; the employers' statement gave them 8s. 3¼d. per day. Those in the Drift Pit averaged 4s. 11½d. per day, and not 7s. 8½d. per day, as stated by the masters. Those in the Newbiggin Pit average 5s. 1½d. per day, and not 8s. 2d. per day, as stated by the masters. Those in the Staindrop Pit average 3s. 7d. per day, and not 5s. 7d. per day, as stated by the masters. Those in the Norfolk Pit average 4s. 6½d. per day, and not 6s. 0¼d., per day, as stated by the masters.

It may be stated that up to the present time there is not the slightest chance of the dispute, which has lasted over twelve months, being brought to a close. The military and the soldiers are still on the spot to prevent any outbreak.

Foreign News.—The funeral of the unfortunate Don Henri de Bourbon, who was killed in a duel by the Duke de Montpensier, was celebrated quietly. No demonstration was made against Montpensier. When the priests saw the Masonic insignia on the coffin, they took away the insignia of the Roman Catholic church, and refused to perform any religious service over the body.—At Rome, on Friday, a funeral mass was celebrated for the Count de Montalembert. The service had originally been arranged by Monsignor de Merode, the brother-in-law of the deceased, at which Monsignor Dupanloup was to have officiated. The Pope, however, prohibited this service, as being a manifestation of opposition to the Council. This incident having produced a most painful impression, the Pope today ordered the celebration of a funeral mass for the deceased by an Italian bishop, chosen by himself, at the church of Santa Maria Transpontina. His Holiness was present in the gallery of the church.—The authorities at Yokohama continue to persecute the native Christians, and it is said that they demand that missionaries should be prohibited from teaching the natives Christianity. A bad feeling towards foreigners prevails.—From Lisbon we learn that the Government is actively engaged in fitting out an expedition consisiting of 300 men to proceed to Macao and Timor to restore order in those colonies.—A telegram from Ravenna says General Escoffier, Prefect of Ravenna, has been assassinated by an inspector of police.

A vigorous effort is now being made to reform the Bar of New York.

A new Protestant place of worship has been opened at Montpellier.

There have been serious fires at North Shields and near Darlington.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson will bring forward the opium question after Easter.

Austria has once more a Dalmatian "difficulty" on hand.

The death is announced of Lord Roden, one of the leaders of the Orange organisation.

A "petrified snake," which has for some time been puzzling the *savans* in Indiana, has been discovered to be a tough pine knot.

An American contemporary has a discerning criticism of "Tennyson's last work on Holy Gruel."

Louisville, Kentucky, has a General Jackson, who is called "Mudwall," to distinguish him from "Stonewall."

Madame Adelina Patti has had a narrow escape from being burnt to death in a railway carriage on her way from St. Petersburgh to Berlin.

An ice house in Lee, Massachusetts, is said to contain a quantity of ice packed in it seventeen years ago.

All the Cabinet Ministers, with the exception of Mr. Bright, were present at the Council on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Barry, Bishop of Barbadoes, is dead. He was consecrated to the bishopric in 1842, on the resignation of Dr. Coleridge.

The installation of Earl de Grey and Ripon as Grand Master of the Freemasons, in the room of the Earl of Zetland, resigned, is fixed for Saturday, the 23rd of April, being St. George's Day.

A paragraph having been extensively circulated to the effect that Mr. Elliott, steward of the Earl of Malmesbury, had absconded, his son writes denying the statement, his father's body having been found in the river Stour.

Nine men have been killed and twenty injured by the explosion of a heating furnace in a Pennsylvanian rolling-mill, at Seranton, on the 28th of February.

A general strike of London bakers is threatened in the event of the Government refusing to strike out the word "baker" from the smoke nuisance measure.

Mr. Thomas Smith, a banker's clerk at Darlington, was found on Sunday with his throat cut, under circumstances of a suspicious character. His wife has been taken into custody.

The prisoner Spinasi, who was convicted of the murder of Cecilia Aldridge and sentenced to death, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.

The military force of Staffordshire consists of Yeomanry, 650; Militia, 3,008; Artillery Volunteers, 240; Rifle Volunteers, 3,970—total, 7,868. These figures give the effective strength of the respective corps. In 1867 the number of effectives in the county was 6,799.

The Court.—The Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present. The Queen wore a moire antique dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds and rubies, over a white tulle head-dress, with a long veil. The Princess of Wales wore a train of green satin, covered with fine Irish lace, and a petticoat of rich green silk, trimmed with plaitings of tulle and satin, and a flounce of Irish lace looped with bouquets of stephanotis. Head-dress: a tiara of diamonds. feathers, and veil. Ornaments: pearls and diamonds. Princess Louise wore a train of rich white] satin, trimmed with fringed ruches and satin, and a petticoat of white silk, with lace flounces and bows of satin. Head-dress: feathers, veil, diamond tiara, and red roses. Diamond ornaments

Fearful Collision in the Channel.—Thirty-four Lives Lost!—A collision between two steamers in the English channel has been attended with the above sad result. The mail steamer Normandy, which was going to the Channel Islands, from Southampton, was run into on Thursday week about 4 a.m., some thirty miles off the Needles, Isle of Wight, by the screw steamer Mary. At the time there was a dense fog, and it appears that the two vessels respectively sighted each other when at a very short distance. The survivors of the Normandy's crew say that the Mary's lights were sighted (viz. a red light and the masthead light) and, finding a collision to be inevitable, the mate put the helm hard astarboard, and the Mary ran stem on into the Normandy, cutting her down a little abaft midships, carrying away her lifeboat, davits, &c. It is stated by those belonging to the Mary that she was coming up the Channel dead slow, with little or no headway, head E. by S. ½ S., when they saw a steamer's green lights on the port bow, apparently not a quarter of a mile distant. The captain immediately ordered the engines to be stopped, the whistles blown, and the engines turned astern. Finding she had no headway on, he put the helm hard aport, to cant the vessel's head round to port; but the Normandy came right on at full speed, starboarded her helm, and crossed under the Mary's bows. The collision occurred immediately, and the Normandy's two boats soon came alongside with the people saved. About sixteen passengers are supposed to have been lost, and the following of the crew:—H. B. Harvey, master; J. Ockleford, chief mate; P. Richardson, carpenter; H. Hoskins, seaman; A. Clement, boy; R. Cox, chief engineer; G. Marslen, second engineer; J. Allen, fireman; J. Head, fireman; H. Waller, fireman; G. Cullock, fireman; W. Stairer, fireman; W. Rolf, trimmer: G. Rolph, trimmer; J. Wadmore, seaman; and J. Coleman, seaman. Amongst the passengers saved was a Mr. J. Spear, of Kidsgrove. Had not the second mate of the Mary put back the boat sent to the rescue of the people on board the Normandy, there would have been no fatalities to record; the man, however, persisted in the boat being rowed back to the Mary for orders from his captain. We have an illustration of the scene in preparation for next week.

PRINCE BONAPARTE'S TRIAL.

This *cause célèbre* began at Tours on Monday before the High Court of Justice. The Court was crowded. All the civil and military authorities, as well as the mother and brother of the late Victor Noir, were present. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was introduced at 12-40 p.m., accompanied by a Captain of Gendarmerie. The Jury having been sworn, the President read an address to the jury explaining the exceptional jurisdiction in the present case and their duties. The interrogatory of the Prince was then proceeded with:—

The President.—You were condemned in 1849?—I was then grossly insulted.

A lamentable article has been published by the *Avenir Corse*?—I wished to defend the honour of my family.

Questioned respecting the incidents at Auteuil, the Prince repeated exactly the recital made by him in his reply to the Judge d'Instruction.

Why did you enter the saloon with a revolver?—I always carry a revolver.

Your hand was on the revolver in your pocket?—To this the Prince made no reply, but stated afterwards that M. de Fonvielle showed his pistol first.

Why did you fire upon M. de Fonvielle, who endeavoured to escape?—M. de Fonvielle endeavoured to fire, and was taking aim.

A printed plan of the house at Auteuil was distributed among the members of the jury, and the President gave some explanations.

By M. Flocquet, the counsel for the Noir family.—Why was your pistol found fully loaded when you were arrested?—I reloaded because I believed myself in danger from persons outside.

M. Lalmand, Secretary of M. Roidot, Commissioner of Police, read the deposition of M. de Fonvielle, made on the 10th of January, in which the Prince is accused of having struck a blow before firing.

M. de Fonvielle was then summoned to the witness-box. He repeated his version of the affair, and said he did not imagine he was going to visit an assassin. The Prince replied, "Assassin, yourself," and proceeded to advert to the Orsini conspiracy.

M. de Fonvielle, questioned by the President, declared that he himself was always armed. Had he not been he should have been killed at the Prince's house.

The Prince hereupon declared that M. Fonvielle's version was entirely false; the latter invaded his house armed, and should not now be a witness but a defendant in the cause.

In reply to M. Leroux, the Prince's counsel, M. de Fonvielle denied positively ever having said that the Prince had been struck by Noir.

The witness Grousset, manager of the *Marseillaise*, then arrived, attended by two gendarmes. On his entering the court he said something, not heard by the public, but which caused murmurs from the people outside.

M. de Grandperret, the Procureur Impérial, told him that if he repeated this outrageous conduct he should be compelled to inflict a punishment upon him.

M. Grousset replied, but was interrupted by the President, who requested him to confine himself to the facts of the case.

M. Grousset then gave explanations at great length, and, in the course of his observations, said that Prince Pierre's crime had caused a universal affright, and that he (the witness) had never better understood the sad condition into which eighteen years of Imperial rule had plunged France.

M. de Grandperret hereupon rose and stated that he did not wish to demand any greater penalty than that which the witness was already suffering in prison, but he requested that the witness should be re-conducted thither, and that his written deposition should be read to the court. The President acceded to this request, and the sitting closed at 5 p.m.

The trial was resumed on Tuesday. Several witnesses stated that Prince Bonaparte bore marks of a blow in the face immediately after the affray at Auteuil. Among these witnesses were the Prince's doctor and his valet. M. Pignet declared that when he carried Noir's body to the chemist's shop M. Fonvielle rushed in exclaiming that the Prince had fired on two men who were unarmed. M. Fonvielle rose in court to contradict this statement, but the witness insisted that it was the truth. The editor of the *Figaro* deposed that Prince Pierre informed him soon after the tragedy that he had been threatened by Noir and Fonvielle, and a Dr. Pinel asserted that the accused had exhibited much sorrow when he learnt the fatal result of his passion. M. Rochefort left Paris on Tuesday for Tours.

On Wednesday several witnesses—journalists, tradesmen, and others—gave evidence. De Fonvielle denied that he had ever said Noir struck the Prince. Rochefort was present, but was too unwell to be examined. Madame Noir said her son's gloves were very close-fitting: he could not have given the Prince a blow as the gloves were not torn. She was greatly excited and affected. The case would probably close on Friday (last) evening.

A Royal Visit to Merionethshire.—A contemporary understands that there is great probability of Her Majesty spending a portion of the ensuing season in Merionethshire. Inquiries are being made by a gentleman connected with the Royal household with a view to the engagement of a suitable residence for Royalty in the neighbourhood of Dolgelley and Barmouth, Carddeon, late the residence of Colonel Corbett, M.P., a large mansion situate midway between Dolgelley and Barmouth, and commanding a splendid view of the estuary of the Mawddach and Cardigan Bay, with a magnificent back and foreground of some of the finest mountain scenery of which the Principality can boast, is spoken of as the spot most favourable for selection. The visit will be of a most private character.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell*, *Bone*, *Ivory*, *Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

THE NEW BISHOPS.

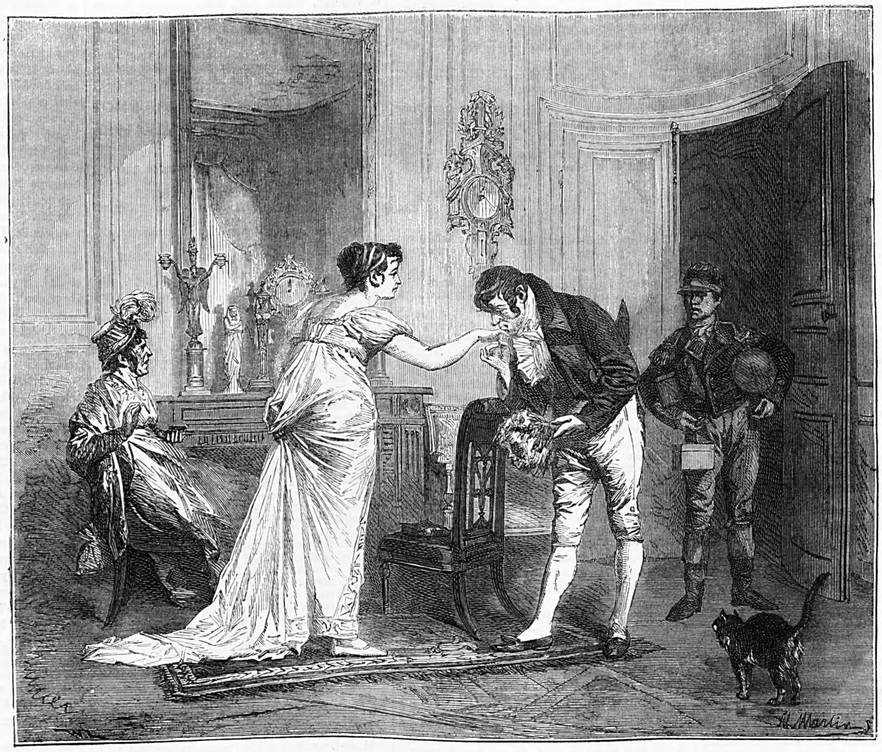
The *Rock* gives some interesting particulars of the new Bishops of Chichester and St. Asaph. The Ven. Richard Durnford, M.A., Archdeacon of Manchester and Canon of Manchester Cathedral, upon whom Mr. Gladstone is understood to have conferred the vacant Bishopric of Chichester, was born in or about the year 1804, and received his early education at Eton College, where he had for his form-fellows, among others, the late Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir J. H. Langham, Bishop Trower, Lord Sydney, Lord Cowley, Mr. R. H. Froude (Fellow of Oriel), Lord Walsingham, the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Duke of Somerset, Mr. Spencer Walpole, M.P., and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake. At Eton he was a contributor to the celebrated *Etonian*, of which the late Mr. Winthrop M. Praed was editor; and many of his Latin verses appear in the scarcely less celebrated *musæ Etonenses*. He passed in due course from Eton to Oxford, where he was elected successively a Demy and a Fellow of Magdalen College, where he took his B.A. degree in the Easter Term of 1826, obtaining a first-class in classical honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1829. Having been ordained deacon in 1830, and admitted into priest's orders in 1831, he was appointed in 1835 rector of Middleton, Lancashire, a town of 10,000 population, near Manchester. The living (according to the *Clergy List*) is in private patronage, of the annual value of £950. He was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Manchester in 1867, and made canon of Manchester Cathedral in 1868. As one of the Proctors in Convocation, Archdeacon Durnford has taken his fair share in the proceedings in the Lower House, where he has been remarkable less for brilliant talents, or oratory, than for sound, sober, and practical views; and in the neighbourhood of the cathedral city where he has so long resided he bears the character of a laborious and painstaking clergyman.—The Rev. Joshua Hughes, Vicar of Llandovery, has accepted the Bishopric of St. Asaph. Mr. Hughes was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, but is Welsh, and is a practised and efficient preacher in his native tongue. He is Proctor for the diocese of St. David's in Convocation, and is considered to be of decided Evangelical sentiments.

A local enquiry is to be made respecting the sewage of Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

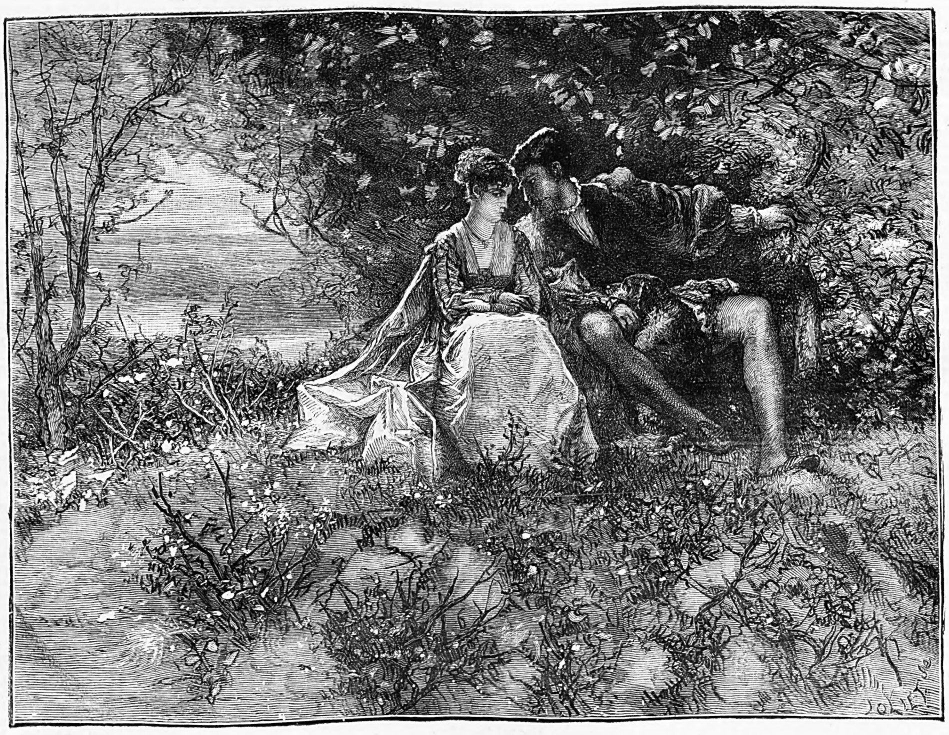
A functionary of the Mont de Piété of Rome has absconded with 70,000f., which has caused great consternation among the poor.

The Revolver at Burslem.—At Burslem, on Tuesday, Mr. J E. Davis, the stipendiary magistrate for the Staffordshire Potteries, committed for trial Michael Mannion and John Doherty, the first for shooting and wounding John Lelas and Thomas Gavan, and the second as an accessory after the fact. The prisoners, prosecutors, and several other men were drinking together in a beerhouse on the night of Saturday, the 5th inst., when Mannion, behaving rudely, was remonstrated with by the landlord, who refused to supply him with more beer. Upon this Mannion jumped up, and, saying he was an Irishman and would let them know it, drew a revolver from his breast pocket and fired it, the bullet passing through the hand of Lelas and inflicting a very serious wound. The company making a rush to the door, Mannion followed, and in the passage and street discharged four other barrels of his revolver among the crowd, after which he bolted. One of these barrels lodged its contents in the arm of Gavan, and caused an ugly flesh wound. Mannion was not again seen, except for a few minutes in another part of the town, until the following Saturday, when he was apprehended in South Staffordshire. His companionship with Doherty was proved, and it was also shown in evidence that after the outrage the two men exchanged coats and hats, apparently for the purpose of avoiding detection. Mannion was a stranger in Burslem, and he was not discovered without a good deal of difficulty, on account of the efforts of his countrymen to shield him from the police.

The Midland Railway Workmen and the International Exhibition.—On Thursday week a meeting was held in the mess-room at the Midland Railway Works, of the workmen employed by the company, to consider the propriety of steps being taken to promote the success of the Workmen's International Exhibition, to be held in London in July. Mr. Madeley and Mr. Councillor Adair attended as a deputation from the local committee recently formed for Derby. Mr. Wilford presided.—Mr. Madeley explained that the articles exhibited, instead of only bearing the names of the manufacturers in whose establishments they had been made, would have affixed to them the names of the workmen by whose skill they had been actually formed. In cases where it took several men to make an article, each of the men's names would be stated and the particular part of the work in which they had been engaged mentioned. Mr. William Bilson proposed a resolution, expressing the intention of all present to promote as far as they possibly could the success and the objects of the exhibition. Mr. Kirkland seconded the resolution, and advised the raising of a fund amongst the workmen, that they might visit the exhibition, say for two days. The resolution was unanimously carried. The second resolution, proposed by Mr. Norman, was to the effect that a committee of twelve should be formed, to confer with Mr. Kirtley, with the view of assisting the local committee. Mr. Millington, who seconded the resolution, had no doubt that the railway company would extend to them the same facilities for visiting the exhibition as it had kindly done on a former occasion. Votes of thanks to the deputation for attending, to Mr. Kirtley for the use of the room, and to the chairman, closed meeting.



"WELCOME HE WHO BRINGS."—*BY M. JULES WORMS.* *(See page 494.)*



IN THE SPRINGTIME. *(See page 494.)*

HOLME LEE.

The name of the renowned lady who writes under this *nom de plume* is Miss Harriet Parr. Holme Lee has worked hard in the literary world for many years, and produced some very clever books, independently of scores of sketches that have from time to time graced the magazines. In spite of the name she has earned for herself, and the numerous works produced by her, she still contributes largely to the literature of the day, for even during the past fortnight a new novel by her has been announced.

She published, in 1854, in the orthodox three-volume form a novel entitled "Maude Talbot." The story opens in a great town in the north of England, and the tale abounds in graphic sketches of domestic scenes and powerful descriptions of life amongst the poor. These volumes are not now generally known, but they were fairly received by the public at the time they were brought out, and the critics reviewed the story favourably.

"Thorney Hall; a Story of an Old Family," appeared in 1855. This book has been successful both in England and foreign countries. After having been translated into French by its gifted author in 1860, it was added to Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s shilling series of standard works of fiction. This story is healthy in purpose, like most of Holme Lee's. It takes up the affairs of common daily life, and shows what heroism may be exercised in the most dull and unromantic duties of the "common round" by all who live with a noble motive.

"Gilbert Massinger" appeared towards the close of 1855, and has proved as great a success as its predecessor. It is a tale curious and interesting, bearing specially upon the subject of hereditary insanity, and the moral duty of self-sacrifice it may entail. This has also been included amongst the shilling series issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

"Kathie Brande; a Fireside History of Quiet Life," appeared in two volumes in 1856, and in 1860 a new edition was issued.

"Sylvan Holt's Daughter," a novel abounding in exquisite sketches of country life and character, came out in three volumes in 1858. "Sylvan Holt's Daughter," full of dramatic interest, had, like its predecessors, a good sale, and was well noticed by the reviewers.

"Against Wind and Tide" made its appearance in 1859, in the same three volume form, and is superior to any of the previous works by this lady. It gives the reader some beautiful pictures of home life in the country, and displays great dramatic and analytical force. We are not surprised therefore that a cheap edition has been demanded by the reading public.

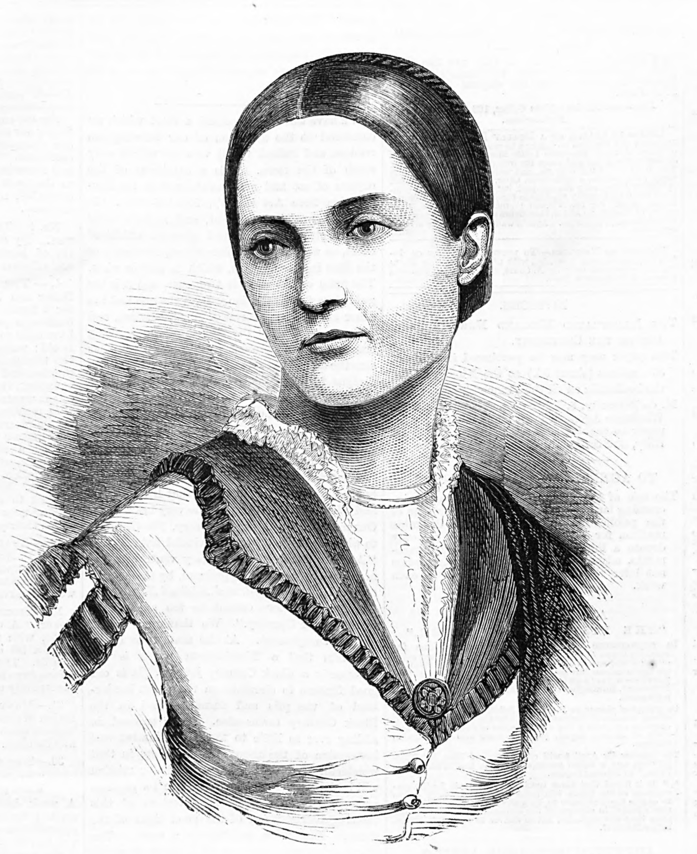
"Hawksview; a Family History of our own Times," appeared shortly after "Against Wind and Tide." It is designed to show that "there always sunshine somewhere in the world." We find this also as one of a series called "Blackwood's London Library." It was published a few years later in Smith, Elder, and Co.'s cheap series.

"The Wortlebank Diary" was published by Holme Lee in 1860, and included some old stories from "Kathie Brande's Portfolio." This work was also in three volumes.

"Warp and Woof; or the Reminiscences of Davis Fletcher," in three volumes, appeared in 1861. This book was of a gloomy nature, lacking interest, and was not well received, either by the public or the reviewers.

"Annis Warleigh's Fortunes," given to the public in 1863, is a more lively and creditable performance. Little Annis is a sweet child, against whom a "cruel uncle" plots, that he may obtain property which in the ordinary course of events would fall to the child. (So far this reminds us of that wonderful story so well-known in the nursery—"The Babes in the Wood.") While the father of Annis is abroad, the uncle with the aid of his wife and an old nurse, cause it to be understood that the child has died of scarlet fever. A mock funeral takes place, and seems to pass off with satisfaction to all parties. Annis in the meantime has been placed in the hands of a married couple living in Paris, who ill-use her, half-starve her, and place her alone in a miserable room. Years roll on, the child is ultimately discovered, and (as a matter of course in the world of fiction, though not in real life) all comes right at last.

It will be seen from what we have said, how greatly indebted the reading world is to Holme Lee. Our space will not allow us to do more than just mention the titles of her other works. "In the Silver Age" (the most important of them) was published in 1864. For children she has written "Legends from Fairyland," "The Wonderful Adventures of Tuflongbo" with "Tuflongbo's Journey in Search of Ogres," and "The True Pathetic History of Poor Match."



HOLME LEE.

ROSA BONHEUR.

Mademoiselle Rosalie Bonheur, whose fame as an artist is world-wide, attained the age of 48 on Tuesday last. She was born at Bordeaux, on the 22nd of March, 1822. Early in life she devoted her time and attention to those pursuits which have brought such honour to her name. Her father, Oscar Raymond Bonheur, was himself a French artist of distinction, and was the first to direct the studies of his daughter, being, it is said, her sole adviser in the mechanism of the art.

Circumstances rather remarkable attended her early life, and being interesting may be briefly referred to. Though her father in his youth had taken honours at the exhibitions of his native town, he devoted part of his time to giving drawing lessons in families for the support of his aged parents. One of his pupils, named Sophie Margués, was a lovely and accomplished girl. An attachment sprung up between him and his fair pupil, and they finally married. They were then thrown entirely on their own resources. This put an end to all the newly-made husband's dreams of fame, and for eight years he maintained his family by teaching drawing. Rosalie—or, as she has always called herself, Rosa—was the eldest of his four children—a wild impatient child. She hated study, and it was a long time before she could either read or write. With a fair complexion and rosy cheeks, she had light auburn hair, which curled in natural ringlets, and she was so plump that Moratia, the Spanish poet, used to call her his round ball, and would often romp with her for hours.

Raymond Bonheur, in 1829, quitted Bordeaux, and established himself in Paris. He met with such ill-luck, however, in his new venture that the united endeavours of himself and wife were barely sufficient to support their family. Rosa persistently refused to pay any attention to book learning, and when her mother died she was placed with a sempstress in order that she might be able to support herself by the needle. She could not endure this restraint, so that her father relieved her from it, and placed her at a boarding-school. Here she managed to spend part of her time by making paper caricatures of the governess and professors. These she would colour, and by means of chewed bread stick them to the ceiling of the school-room. They could do nothing with her, she learnt very little, and her father was obliged to keep her at home with him. From that time her genius took definite form. She had at first few opportunities of studying from life the animals she wished to paint, but with great perseverance she would walk for hours about the streets of Paris to make close observation of any animals that might pass her. So enthusiastic was she that she visited the slaughter-houses of Paris in search of work for her pencil.

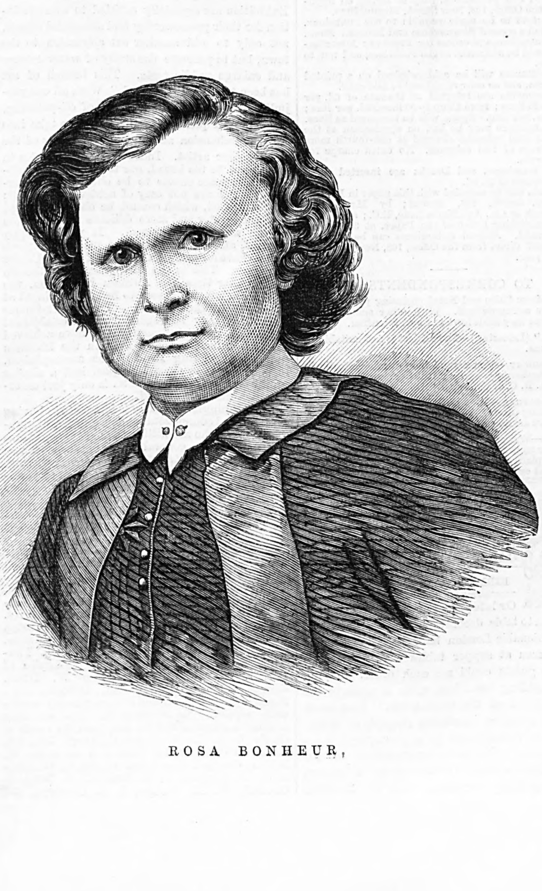
At the age of seventeen she entered fairly upon her successful career by exhibiting two pictures, "Goats and Sheep" and "Two Rabbits," which works attracted considerable attention. Her first great work, which gained for her the name of the French Landseer, was the "Labourage Nivernais," finished in 1849, and now in the Luxembourg. She is well known now, however, for many works of great merit that she has given to the world from that time to the present day.

Rosa Bonheur's eccentric habits are, we believe, numerous, and one of them, there can be little doubt, has had a marked influence upon her works. For instance, it has been her custom, both in France and other countries, to visit horse fairs in masculine attire, which, combined with the decided character of her features, enables her personally to select and purchase with greater freedom than she could otherwise hope to do. An ante-chamber near to her studio she has fitted up as a stable for the use of the many animals that she has always about her. Dressed in her own peculiar style, here she may be seen surrounded by goats, sheep, &c.

She has always avowed her intention of never marrying, but to devote her life exclusively to art.

Mr. Jaffray, of Birmingham, has lent a picture by Rosa Bonheur, to be exhibited at the Spring Exhibition in Birmingham.

An engraving of one of Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur's best pictures, says the *London Mirror*, has just been published by Messrs. F. Herbault. The subject is a man trying to lead two extremely wilful Highland ponies over a rough bit of moorland. In the original the chief points which strike the eye are the delightful reluctance of the shaggy ponies, and the quiet, firm manner of their leader. Nor is the scenery, although subordinated to the figures, in any way unworthy of them. In the engraving we miss none of the characteristics of the original, and are charmed with the perfection of the art to which we owe such a reproduction. We see the ponies hanging back, with their heads obstinately thrown up, looking as if no power on earth would make them go towards the lake, to which their leader eventually means to get them, although more by the force of gentle persuasion and a slackened rein than of any sterner compulsion.



ROSA BONHEUR.

Derby and Derbyshire Home for Penitent Females. — The claims of this Home were advocated on Thursday se'nnight at All Saints' Church, Derby, by the Bishop of Wellington; £17 11s. 7d. was collected. When the last report was issued there were seventeen inmates of the Home in Bass-street, Ashborne-road, Derby. The inmates wash and get up linen, and the matron is prepared to receive applications from one or two respectable families. There is a debt of £300 on the building, and help is needed.

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Warranted Fast Colours,
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PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.
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Made in all the new French Fabrics.
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In Rich Silk, Velvet, Black and New Coloured Cloths, Waterproof Cloaks, &c.
NOTICE!—The Dress and Mantle Department is under THE ENTIRE SUPERVISION of MRS. HOWE.

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Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of
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ONLY. Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL.—This celebrated song is published in C for contralto, in E flat for tenor or soprano, and for piano by Brinley Richards. Sent for 24 stamps each.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

LIFE IS LIKE A GAME OF CRICKET.—New Song by FRANK HALL. Cannot fail to be a great favourite. Excellent Words and Melody. Chorus—

So keep your arm and eye both steady,
Watch your chances one by one,
To score a point be always ready,
Yet be careful ere you run.

Sent for Eighteen Stamps. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

POPULAR SONG. — CROQUET. — Editions for Ladies and Gentlemen, both Illustrated. Chorus—

Then it's croquet, croquet, a jolly game to play;
At croquet, croquet, we pass time away;
In garden or on green, there never yet has been
Such an awful jolly game as croquet.

Sent for Eighteen Stamps. Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street. [647

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H. SIMMS' REJOUR des FEES. Caprice. 4s.

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Twilight Polka. 3s.	The Suez Quadrille. 3s.
Silina Mazurka. 4s.	Six New Studies. 4s.

CARL LUINI'S NEW MUSIC for the PIANOFORTE.—LES GARDES DU ROI, in the form of a military movement. "It is full of fire and warlike character, and cannot fail to give general pleasure." Free by post 19 stamps.

THE PIANIST'S LIBRARY. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. 16 Books.—THE STUDENT'S PRACTICE for the PIANOFORTE. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. 37 Books. THE CLASSICAL PIANIST. By BRINLEY RICHARDS. 36 Books. A Catalogue Thematique may be had of all the three series on application (post free) to Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington Street, London. [672

GALVANISM—PULVERMACHER'S MONTHLY RECORD of authenticated CURES of Painful, Debilitating, Exhausting Affections, by his PATENT PERFECTED SELF-APPLICABLE ELECTRIC CHAIN-BANDS and BATTERIES, may be had gratis on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. PULVERMACHER, 200, Regent-street, London, W.
A Test sent gratis if desired.
See Back Page of Advertisements this day. [629

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 *a.m., UNTIL* 6 *p.m.*
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [434

MR. S. J. PARKER,
Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.
17, *BENNETT'S HILL (First door from New Street).* [654

NOTICE.
BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.
The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced if required.—GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, &c., Liverpool. [430

NOTICE.
TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.
MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.
Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

ART DISTRIBUTION.

"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."

In consequence of the numerous applications for specimen copies of the Picture to be published with our paper of April 9th, and in order to facilitate an early distribution, we beg to inform Newsagents, and the Trade generally, that the Pictures may now be procured direct from the Office, 108, New-street, Birmingham, in advance of the April number, *on prepayment.*

On receipt of cheque, or P.O.O., the Publisher will at once send off any number of Pictures required by the Trade, and he will despatch on April 9 the same number of papers. But in all cases of advance copies, payment must also be made in advance.

The number for April 9 will contain several Fine Art Illustrations, and a Ballad accompaniment to the "Fisherman's Pride," by Edward Capern.

⁂ It is hoped that these special arrangements for the convenience of the Trade will induce sufficiently early orders to enable the Publisher to keep the supply of "The Fisherman's Pride" in advance of the demand. The Trade at the same time are requested not to deliver to their Subscribers before March 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR APRIL 9.

On April 9, *Special Advertisements* ordered for that date only will be charged 1s. per line. These terms will not affect contracts entered into prior to April 9, nor ordinary advertisements. The circulation of this Number is expected to exceed 30,000 copies.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers,* and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters from Cairo and Natal enclosing photographs are hereby acknowledged. With other similar communications they shall have our best attention.

"X. Y.," (Leicester.)—The subject is not suitable to our columns.

ART STUDENT.—You cannot help us more effectively than by mentioning to your friends the commencement of our "A. B. C. of Ornamental Design."

PHOTOGRAPHER.—We are glad to receive photographs of interesting places. In all cases where we reproduce a photo. we acknowledge it.

ARTIST.—Write to the Birmingham School of Art. A class for engraving is being formed, and the best way to have a place amongst the pupils is to write to head-quarters at once.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS
FORWARD
BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 26, 1870.

OF late years increased attention has been given to table decoration. The other evening, at a fashionable London ball, the tall ornaments usually seen at supper tables were reduced, so that the guests could see each other. Laying out a wedding breakfast table is perhaps the highest flight of the table-artist. Last week we came across an admirable example of breakfast table arrangement in a photograph by a local artist. We have engraved it in our paper this week. It represents a section of the wedding breakfast table at Stourton Castle. The ornaments are low enough for the guests to see each other over them, and high enough for the guests to see each other underneath. We have engraved the picture as a bit of novel still life.

WE have this week received a tract which we commend to the attention of our Birmingham readers, and indeed to all who are within easy reach of the town. It is a catalogue of the objects of art and art-manufacture in the Corporation Free Art Gallery, Ratcliff-place. It contains careful, intelligent, and reliable notes on the statues, busts, and pictures exhibited there, as well as a complete descriptive index of the East India collection, which is now on view. The price of the work is twopence, and it is the guide to a free exhibition. Both the one and the other are in the interest of Art Education, and more especially for the benefit of the working classes. At the present time the Museum has also the additional attraction of the competitive designs for the Mason statue. We shall have more to say about the exhibition and the admirably-written catalogue in a future number.

LONDONERS have strange notions of what is called the Black Country. Many of them think it comprises Newcastle-on-Tyne in the north; but a more popular notion is that Birmingham and Wolverhampton are in the very heart of it. Our most excellent contemporary, *The Graphic,* to whom we take off our provincial hat, says:—"Another Birmingham literary venture is announced—induced, we apprehend, by the success of Mr. Hatton's *Illustrated Midland News*—viz., *The Torch.* There cannot be too much light in the Black Country." We thank our friend for the compliment. At the same time let us tell him that a Birmingham paper is not necessarily a Black Country journal. It is our good fortune to circulate on the green borderland of the pits and furnaces, and in the Black Country towns also. If we succeed in adding ever so little to the entertainment and instruction of the thousands of toilers in that wonderful land of labour, part of our mission will be fulfilled. The growing taste for pictures amongst the miners and iron workers of this thriving district is one of the good signs of the times. *The Torch,* we fear, is a myth. The illumination was heralded in a whiff of smoke from the Town Hall Buildings; the light was to have appeared on March the First; but the affair seems to have ended in smoke.

BIRMINGHAM WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

[FIRST NOTICE.]

It is gratifying to be assured of the continual progress of the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists. The projectors of the Water-Colour Exhibition are especially entitled to commendation for their praiseworthy and successful efforts, not only to add another art attraction to the town, but to promote the study of water-colours and enlarge public taste. This branch of art has been too much neglected. With all our prejudice of long custom in favour of oil-painting, there is still plenty of room for us to take into our comprehension and favour the works of the water-colour artist. Indeed, our sympathies in art cannot be too broad, our taste too cosmopolitan. There are effects to be obtained in water-colour which are not easy of achievement in oil; effects, indeed, which cannot be obtained except with the lighter and more delicate manipulation of the water-colour pencil. It was a happy thought, and a courageous one five or six years ago, to have a Spring Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings. This is the fifth year, and although less popular than the Autumn Exhibition, the committee have no reason to feel disappointed at the result of their efforts. The Water-Colour Exhibition may be regarded as an established institution, and it is something to have achieved what we believe no other town in the kingdom (perhaps excepting Bristol) has accomplished. It is three years since Liverpool had a similar exhibition; whilst Manchester is only just entering upon this new ground.

The Birmingham Society is fortunate in having so many local connoisseurs and proprietors of high-class works, who are willing to lend their pictures to swell up the general contributions. These give additional interest to the art gathering, although we hope to see the day when the committee can rely upon the contributions of new works, fresh from the artists' studios, to fill the walls of what we may call the Midland Academy. We are glad to observe an improvement in the nevertheless always excellent arrangements of the hanging committee; we allude to the lowering of the line. Taking a general view of the collection of works that are hung this year, we have no hesitation in saying that there is not in England, outside South Kensington, a finer or more interesting exhibition of water-colour pictures. Amongst the works selected by permission from the local private galleries of Messrs. Gillott, Field, Chance, Jaffray, Kenrick, Timmins, and Nettleford, are rare examples of Turner, David Cox, the late W. Hunt, George Fripp, P. de Wint, Goodall, Rosa Bonheur, Cattermole, and other artists of world-wide repute. In addition to these we have original works marked for sale from the easels of Guido Bach, A. P. Newton, Harry Johnson, Elijah Walton, Birket Foster, Vicat Cole, W. Müller, George Fripp, Louis Haghe, C. W. Radclyffe, J. Burgess, C. T. Burt, R. S. Bond, F. Goodall, W. H. Vernon, J. A. Chatwyn, and many other living artists, who enjoy a local and general celebrity. When we say "many other artists," we mean it, seeing that we have only taken these names at random, and have left others equally deserving for more detailed notice. We simply give these as a guarantee to our readers in distant parts of the Midlands of the general excellence of the exhibition.

For the convenience of those who may care to follow our notices of the pictures, we shall take our examples from the commencement of the catalogue. What we have to say must be brief, and attention will be directed to what we regard as the most notable works, though we shall be compelled to pass by many praiseworthy productions.

No. 1.—TESTWOOD MILL, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON. By Constance Fripp. A sketchy, sunny bit of landscape, creditable in manipulation and effective in colour.

4.—THE FISHERMAN'S HOME.—S. H. Baker and J. Pratt. It is a common practice for a figure artist to combine his work with a landscape painter. The artists in this instance have done so with tolerable success. The subject is old; perhaps it is none the worse for that, but the treatment is tame. The figures want expression and character. The picture is not without merit, it is good in composition and colour, but it wants point and vigour. A man and his wife mending their nets at their cottage door, with a pleasant peep of the sea in the distance, may make a picture, but genius would somehow convey a story through the means of such materials, something that would take hold of the imagination, or excite human sympathy and interest. Messrs. Baker and Pratt have been content to depict a man and woman mending fishing nets by a cottage door, and they have called their picture "The Fisherman's Home."

10.—SHADES OF EVENING. Argyllshire. Alfred P. Newton. A splendid effect of passing sunshine upon a group of picturesque hills, with the foreground cold and in partial shadow. A work deserving attention.

15.—BIDEFORD BAY IN NOVEMBER. Harry Baker. A clever study of a weird November scene, with the sea breaking green and white upon a bit of sandy beach shut in by a range of hills. The picture is well together, there is atmosphere in it, and the action of the water is successfully caught.

21.—MONT BLANC, FROM ABOVE SALLANCHE. Elijah Walton. Of its class this is a work of the highest merit; but for our own part we do not like its class.

30.—SCENE IN ROME. F. H. Henshaw.

> "A ruin, yet what ruin! From its mass
> Walls, palaces, half-cities have been reared."

A work deserving high commendation. The artist gives evidence of poetic feeling and a full appreciation of his subject. His picture makes you feel the gloomy grandeur of ancient Rome, as if you were fresh from a glimpse at the reality, and it is worthy of note that this tender feeling for the poetry of the scene is coupled with a due regard for truthfulness of detail.

33.—SUMMER. Vicat Cole, A.R.A. A fair example of the successful artist. He has depicted here a bit of English lane in the full refulgent glow of summer. At first blush the visitor may think the artist's greens too strong, but when he looks back (and what a long winter, it seems to us, our memory has to cross!) to the green lanes of Worcestershire or Warwickshire he will at once do the artist the justice of saying his work is full of nature, and true to her manifold beauties. Mr. Cole has put in the bit of traditional red in his figure costume. Though every artist now indulges in this clap-trap we do not blame Mr. Cole for his red frock; the effect is charming. "Summer" is a picture to revel in; it is bright. rich, lavish in foliage, with blue and white summery clouds, such as none but a master hand could cope withal; a picture that the most ordinary person will carry away in his mind's eye, and think of in connection with his own pleasant memories of pretty rural nooks and corners.

36.—THE LETTER. G. G. Kilburne. An exquisite figure study by a deservedly succesful artist.

46.—THINKING OF ITALY. F. Hinkley. We congratulate the fortunate gentleman who has purchased this little picture for £4 4s., the modest sum at which the artist valued it. We do not say this to influence other artists in their prices. Modesty is a jewel in art. The artist who works up to the highest standard, and looks as far ahead as true genius generally does, will undervalue his early efforts; but his reward will come both in money and fame. Mr. Hinkley will succeed as he deserves. "Thinking of Italy" is one of the best of the minor pictures; it is an exquisite bit of colour; whilst as a figure sketch it is characteristic and full of promise.

42.—THE SPIRIT OF MORN. F. Maplestone. A tender, pretty, fanciful picture, full of delicate manipulation and poetic thought.

56.—PANDY MILL, NEAR BETTWS-Y-COED.—WINTER. Rose Gilbert. Everybody paints Pandy Mill; "but everybody," evidently thought Miss Gilbert, "does not paint it in Winter." We commend her for the intention to introduce a change in the familiar mill; but if we were not told that we were in presence of a winter picture we should not know it. We risk all our reputation for gallantry in saying this; but Miss Gilbert will agree with all ambitious workers in art that it is better to be attacked than not noticed. However, we have a good word to say for the lady. There is evidence of earnestness and care in her work, it is overdone if anything, but this is a good fault if a fault can be good. Her picture has the merit of being well together, and in tolerably correct drawing.

58.—A DESERTER. J. W. Bottomley. A capital story on canvass, and well told. The deserter is a performing dog in costume. He has left the street-company to whom he is attached, without due notice, and they are to be seen not far off in a theatrical dilemma. The picture is a clever telling sketch, and, with Mr. Hinkley's, will be popular amongst what we may call the smaller works; we use the term in its literal sense, indicative of size, and not with regard to merit.

BIRMINGHAM AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN AT THE BIRMINGHAM THEATRE ROYAL.

The Midland capital is just now particularly well supplied with amusement. Drama, Music, Equestrianism, and the strictly legitimate description of "entertainment" which Mr. Gompertz was, we believe, the first to introduce under the title of Dioramic Views—all are represented this week in Birmingham, and most, if not all, of them will continue to supply the demand for pleasure which is never satiated.

The principal event in the entertainment world is the presence amongst us of Mr. Barry Sullivan, who on Monday began a fortnight's engagement with Mr. Simpson, at the Theatre Royal. So much had been heard of Mr. Sullivan in various directions that his advent in Birmingham naturally created some excitement amongst the *habitués* of the theatre.

Mr. Barry Sullivan selected "Hamlet" as the play in which to make his first appearance before a Birmingham audience. The assumption of the title-rôle in Shakespeare's splendid tragedy is a sort of crucial test of an actor's powers; though, to be sure, every tragedian affects the part sooner or later in his career. The character is, perhaps, as difficult to enact as any that was ever written. It is a moot point even yet whether the moody Prince of Denmark was mad. Mr. Sullivan shows him in what we take to be the true light—noble in bearing, gifted in speech, melancholy almost to insanity at his royal father's death, thirsting for some deep revenge, and fully conscious of all he says and does. Suffering from a severe hoarseness, for which he was fain to apologise, Mr. Sullivan nevertheless so exerted himself as to make the performance a complete success, so far, at least, as he was concerned. The famous soliloquies were delivered by him with an impressive solemnity and dignity that few actors could equal, although we take exception to his "business" in the interview with Ophelia (Miss Juliet Desborough), which was a great exaggeration of Mr. Walter Montgomery's more thoughtful and more artistic interpretation of the scene. It was a happy thought of the actor, whoever he was, who first let the audience feel that Hamlet was thoroughly aware of the system of *espionage* to which he was being subjected, and which culminated more especially in this scene with Ophelia. The chamber scene with the Queen stood out in remarkable contrast to that part of the play referred to. Mr. Sullivan's acting was then, in every sense, the perfection of tragic art. We may apply the same eulogy to his performance in the previous scene, in which, after bidding Ophelia go to a nunnery, he takes farewell of her. His old passion for the girl momentarily returning, and his determination to assume the callousness which in his heart of hearts he did not feel; the mingled pathos and affection he displayed towards the sister of his friend, and his grief-stricken manner—all these points were worked up with such delicacy and subtlety of treatment that the approval of the audience was certain. During the play Mr. Sullivan was twice honoured with a call before the curtain, and his reception altogether was as favourable as anyone could have wished.

Miss Juliet Desborough (who we hear with regret is about to leave Birmingham for the Holborn Theatre, London) gave an intelligent, careful reading of the text as Ophelia; Miss Burchell was a tolerable representative of the Queen; Mr. Crosby as the Ghost was excellent; Mr. A. Williams was amusing as the First Gravedigger, in a very trying part; the other *dramatis personæ* were altogether beneath criticism. A more ludicrous representation of the scene in which the Players give their performance before the King and Queen we have never witnessed.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE VARIETIE.

Those desirous of two hours' amusement will find it at Curzon Hall, where Mr. Charles Hengler's circus *troupe* is performing nightly, with occasional day representations. The company is probably the best extant. The programme is sufficiently long without being in the least tedious. A wonderful horse, who is put through some marvellous evolutions by Mr. Hengler; several performing ponies; a grand carnival scene, in which Miss Jennie Louise Hengler, Miss Cooke, Mdme. Fillis, Herr Oscar, Mr. Bridges, and Mr. Powell, all on highly-trained horses, perform a cotillon; Mr. Max Eschburger "in a dashing act of horsemanship;" Les Frères Strasburgers, the French grotesques; some truly wonderful monkeys; these are only a few of the attractions, which number more than we can find room to enumerate. Miss Hengler, on her splendid mare, Gazelle, is the *equestrienne* of the day; and her performance is rendered additionally attractive by the ladylike manner of the fair *artiste*, whom everybody should make a point of seeing. Mr. James Franks is the funniest of funny clowns; his eccentricities are manifold; and his imitation of an electioneering speech is a most humorous bit of conceit. The Strasburgers, in their acrobatic entertainment, are the drollest, cleverest performers we have seen out of the Champs Elysée. There is a capital band, the circus appointments are excellent, and altogether the Circus at Curzon Hall is one of the most pleasing entertainments going. On Monday next Mr. J. M. Hengler, the famous rope dancer, will make his first appearance, and next week will see the last of the wonderful monkeys.

THE ROYAL DIORAMA OF SCOTLAND.

There has opened this week, at the Exchange Assembly Rooms, New-street, Birmingham, one of the most successful entertainments ever presented to the public in the provinces. This is the Royal Diorama of Scotland, the spirited proprietors of which, Messrs. Birrell and Lamb, have arranged to make a stay of several weeks in Birmingham. The views, which are beautifully painted, include pictures of every famous place and scene in the

Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood;

amongst them being Edinburgh from the Calton Hill, Melrose Abbey, Linlithgow Palace, Arthur's Seat and Holyrood Palace, Roslin Chapel, Burns's House, Cora Linn, Inverary Castle, the Pass of Glencoe, Balmoral, Loch Awe, Trongate (Glasgow), Loch Lomond, and many other interesting spots and edifices. The views are remarkable for their singular fidelity to the scenes delineated, and an interesting descriptive lecture gives point and zest to the entertainment. But the diorama is not the sole, though it is the principal, object of attraction. Several professional vocalists, all of reputation, appear at each performance. These *artistes* include "the Great Maclagan," whose impersonations of Mr. Sims Reeves are wonderfully clever; Miss Helen Kirk, who, in her songs of "Caller Herrin'," "My own, my native heather," &c., secures the hearty good-will and approval of the audience; Madame Armytage, a clever pianiste and vocalist; Mr. Allen Douglas, who sings "Draw the sword, Scotland," "Macgregor's Gathering," &c,; Mr. Louis McLean, the favourite baritone; Mr. Wolfe Stuart, who gives, amongst other things, the new comic song, "I saw Esau;" Mr. Malcolm Leslie, solo violinist; Donald McGregor, Champion Highland Dancer; and Duncan McPherson, Prize Highland Piper. We can conscientiously recommend our readers to visit the Scotch Diorama, which is the best ever seen in Birmingham in every respect.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Mr. C. Burston, grocer, &c., of Redditch, died suddenly on Saturday.

A memorial is to be erected to the late Vicar of Sedgley.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out in four different parishes in North Worcestershire within the last few days, but up to the present time the number of cattle attacked is not large.

Mr Wyllie who was returned as the Liberal member for Hereford, at the last general election, and was afterwards unseated on petition, died in Paris on Wednesday week, aged 35.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Borthwick and Miss Lister, daughter of the late Mr. Lister, of Armitage Park, Staffordshire, and Lady Theresa Lewis.

It is expected that Patrick Jennings, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife at Moseley Hole, will be executed on Tuesday, at Stafford.

William Stockton, a boy, was killed on Saturday by a quantity of hot cinders falling upon him while at work at Messrs. Sparrow's Stow Heath Blast Furnaces, Bilston.

SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN.—Mr. J. Logan, a grocer, of Tamworth, committed suicide on Monday. He left home, saying he was going into the garden, and shortly afterwards he was found in the River Tame, in about fourteen inches of water. His cap and coat were on the bank. He had previously attempted suicide.

The will of Mr. John Morley has been proved at Manchester under £90,000. He has left to the Manchester Infirmary, the Salford Dispensary, the Chorlton Dispensary, the Hereford Infirmary, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Church Missionary Society, each £100 free of duty.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An old woman, named Mary Malem, aged 80, has died in the Hospital at Wolverhampton, from burns. She was sleeping at her son-in-law's, and as she was lighting a candle a handkerchief round her neck took fire, and burnt her so seriously that she only survived a few days.

RAGGED SCHOOLS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.—In their report, just issued, the committee of these schools appeal for increased help on behalf of the institution. The balance sheet shows on the debtor side a sum of £368 2s. 10d., including £36 14s. 4d. in hand last year, £169 5s. 6d. from annual subscriptions, £20 11s. from donations, £41 19s. 4d. from Mr. S. S. Mander, £3 7s. from the Chrysanthemum Show, and £96 5s. 8d. share of the residuary estate of the late Miss South. The expenditure amounted to £294, leaving a balance in favour of the institution of £74 8s. 5d. The Penny Bank account shows a balance in hand of £7 9s. 4d.

BRISTOL ELECTION.—There are three candidates in the field for Bristol—Messrs. Robinson, Hodgson, and Odger, and the city is greatly excited. Meetings were held by all the candidates on Saturday, and the test ballot to decide the relative merits of the candidates has been taken this week. The number of voters now on the register is 21,633, and allowing for double qualifications, &c., there would be 20,000 electors in round numbers capable of voting. Mr. Miles polled nearly 7,000 when he was defeated by Mr. Morley. On Thursday it was announced that the ballot was in favour of Messrs. Robinson and Hodgson.

THE SEVERN.—New weirs and locks are being made on the Severn at Gloucester, from designs of Mr. E. Leader Williams, engineer to the Severn Commissioners. Among the works are a weir 200 feet long and a lock 90 feet long and 10 feet wide, to accommodate the long boats passing to the Newent Canal, and in the eastern channel a second weir, near Gloucester, 300 feet long and a lock 100 feet long and 20 feet broad. The latter is to be a channel dock, to facilitate the large traffic in barges and other craft passing along the old branch of the river. The cost is to be the guaranteed £20,000, a sum so limited that no contractor would undertake the work, and therefore the engineers have to carry it out themselves. The Severn Commissioners will retain under their jurisdiction the forty-two miles of river between Stourport and Gloucester, with the seven locks and weirs that will be comprised within that distance—at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Diglis, Bevere, Holt, and Lincombe. The result of the present works will be that the three-and-a-half miles of river between the weirs will have secured to it a uniform depth of seven feet of water. Fish-passes are to be inserted in the weirs.

On Saturday, Jane Martin, aged 24, the daughter of Paul Martin, of Hill Top, committed suicide by drinking sixpenny worth of Battle's Vermin Killer in a glass of water.

The lectures which Mr. Dawson was to have delivered before the members of the Midland Institute on the 11th and 18th of April, have been postponed owing to his absence through ill-health.

An American paper says Sir Charles Mordaunt is about to leave England for America, intending to spend a season "in the enjoyment of the sports of our western prairies."

A fire on Monday, on the premises of Mr. Savage, picture-frame maker, Birmingham, did damage amounting to about £500; the loss is covered by insurance.

SINGULAR DEATH AT PERSHORE.—Dr. Marsh, one of the coroners for Worcestershire, held an inquest at Pershore on Friday, on the body of Eliza Davis, aged 56. Deceased was found by a medical man, Mr. Workman, in bed, in a horrible state of filth. The deceased told him she had not had sufficient food. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, adding their opinion that the deceased's sisters were to blame for not obtaining parish relief.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT.—Mr Bright accompanied by Mrs. Bright, left Norwood on Friday afternoon, and proceeded by railway to Brighton. The private brougham of Mr. Laing, the chairman of the Brighton Railway, was in attendance, and the right hon. gentleman and Mrs. Bright were conveyed to the Bristol Hotel, where they are at present staying. Mr. Bright's health has much improved during his stay at Norwood, and there is good reason to hope that, under the influence of continued mental rest and the bracing effects of sea air, he may be able soon after Easter to resume his official duties in the House of Commons.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.—The question of the costs incurred in the case of Mordaunt v. Mordaunt was before Lord Penzance on Tuesday. It was agreed that Sir C. Mordaunt should pay the costs up to the time when Sir T. Moncrieffe assumed the guardianship of his daughter. With respect to the charges for maintenance from the time when Lady Mordaunt was removed from Walton to the period when she was delivered to her husband in August, Lord Penzance declined to make an order.

KILLED ON THE LINE.—The body of a well-dressed man, apparently that of a sailor, was found, with the lower jaw broken and a bad wound on the head, on Sunday near Cheltenham station. It was found that on the arrival of the down mail from Birmingham, at Gloucester, the same morning, a second-class compartment had been discovered with its door open, and with a telescope and a package lying on one of the seats. It is supposed that this was the compartment which the deceased had occupied. As his hat was at some distance from the body it is supposed that the deceased lost his hat when looking out of the window, that he had jumped out to recover it, and so met his death. A certificate found on the body bore the words "Robins Trewavas, fifty-seven years."

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR IN THE NORTH.—"Elfin," the writer of the local gossip for the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, thinks that "Tyneside men have every reason to be proud of our employers of labour. It was a fine sight to witness the mark of respect paid by Mr. G. R. Stephenson to one of the old factory hands on his retirement after long years of labour. I allude to the presentation and supper given to the venerable storekeeper by his liberal-minded employer. The Stephensons have all had the hearts of noblemen. Another Tyneside employer, Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Low Walker, has built a handsome hospital for the reception of injured workmen; and Mr. C. M. Palmer is also doing the same thing at Jarrow—building a hospital instead of a church, and dedicating it to the memory of his first wife, a lady whose memory is held in the highest esteem. Such munificence does the highest honour to the employers of labour on our river, and is the best kind of bond to attach class to class."

THE VICARAGE OF BURTON-ON-TRENT.—It will be remembered that, when the vicarage of Burton became vacant, the Marquis of Anglesey, the patron, gave the parishioners leave to make a nomination. Four clergymen were selected, viz., the Rev. J. Mould, M.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, minister of Woburn Chapel, London; the Rev. T. Fosbrooke Salt, M.A., late curate of St. Paul's, Bolton; the Rev. F. A. Malleson, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, curate of St. Anne's, Birkenhead; and the Rev. C. F. Thornewill, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, formerly curate of Holy Trinity, Habergham, Eaves. The parishioners made it a condition of candidature that the four gentlemen should preach before them, which Mr. Salt declined. Mr. Thornewill also declined. Mr. Malleson, although strongly recommended by the Dean of Ripon and the Dean of Chester, was considered not to be sufficiently strong for the parochial duties; and ultimately it was agreed that the parishioners should make their choice between Mr. Mould and Mr. Thornewill. The result has been that the Rev. C. F. Thornewill is recommended to the Marquis of Anglesey for nomination to the vacant vicarage.

COTTAGE GARDENING.—Early in the present year Mr. W. Egerton Hubbard, jun., placed at the disposal of the Royal Horticultural Society two prizes, namely, £5 for the best essay on Cottage Gardening, and £3 for the best essay on Window Gardening. The essays were sent in on the 16th ult., and the prizes have been awarded within the last few days, that of £5 for the best essay on Cottage Gardening being gained by Mr. E. W. Badger, of Moseley, near Birmingham. Mr. Hubbard was desirous of obtaining "a series of plain practical directions, such as even uneducated people may easily understand, and such as may enable cottagers to utilise their gardens to the utmost, as well as to obtain from their dwelling-room windows the greatest amount of embellishment—in a word, to secure the best results from their efforts in gardening, whether indoors or out. This information is intended to be printed on cards, and placed in the hands of the secretaries of Cottage Garden Societies, &c. for distribution."

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The principal business before Parliament has been the debate on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.—On the order of the day for its second reading, Mr. G. H. Moore moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He contended that the Bill was not framed in a manner that gave it the least probability of being able to effect the object it had in view, and that it was the general opinion of all classes in Dublin that her Majesty's Government was solely responsible for the present state of things in Ireland. When the present Government entered office, it did so on the explicit declaration that for the future Ireland was to be governed according to Irish ideas—at any rate from an Irish point of view:

> He doubted whether the Government would be able to produce a single Irishman who would state that any disposition had been shown to carry this declaration into effect. He urged that a large portion of the crime committed in Ireland could not be said to have originated from political motives, and he protested against a Bill which for the first time attempted to associate the acts of murderers and robbers with the conduct of persons who were influenced solely by political considerations. If the Bill were carried, he thought that he and other Irish members would have no further business in that House; and he hoped their constituents would send for them back to Ireland to help them to resist the personal government that was attempted to be established there.

Mr. Callan, in seconding the amendment, specially condemned that portion of the measure which would give the Government the power of gagging the Irish Press. Mr. Newdegate supported the Bill, because he believed it to be a necessity in the present state of Ireland; but at the same time he thought that the Government were responsible for much that had led to the present condition of affairs in Ireland. The Solicitor-General for Ireland defended the Government from the indictment made against it by Colonel Wilson-Patten, who said there had been more crime and violence in a single month during the present Administration than there was in the whole ten years the Conservative Government was in office. The debate was adjourned until Tuesday, when it was resumed by Mr. M'Carthy Downing. Mr. Chichester Fortescue said at the time when Parliament met, there had been no agrarian murder since October; the country was not on the eve of an insurrection, and the Government had, with a full knowledge of the position of affairs, preferred to give precedence to the Land Bill. The result had, he contended, proved that they were right, and the Coercion Bill had gained in moral effect more than it had lost by a few weeks' delay. Sir Thomas Bateson, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Sherlock, Lord Claud Hamilton, and Mr. Agar-Ellis continued the debate. Mr. Whalley had been so constantly correct in his prognostications, having never once been mistaken in his political forecasts during the past ten years, that he felt the grave responsibility which rested upon him in prophesying that the Bill would, under existing circumstances, inevitably fail. There was, however, one hope for it.

> By the rubrics of the Protestant Church its ministers were directed to preach four times a year against Popery, but by the disestablishment of the Church this safeguard of the Empire was destroyed. The outbreak in Ireland had, the hon. member stated, been contemporary with the cessation of this preaching; and what he had to suggest as a means of preserving the peace in Ireland was that a number of gentlemen like Mr. Murphy should be engaged to go through the length and breadth of the land exposing the errors of Popery.

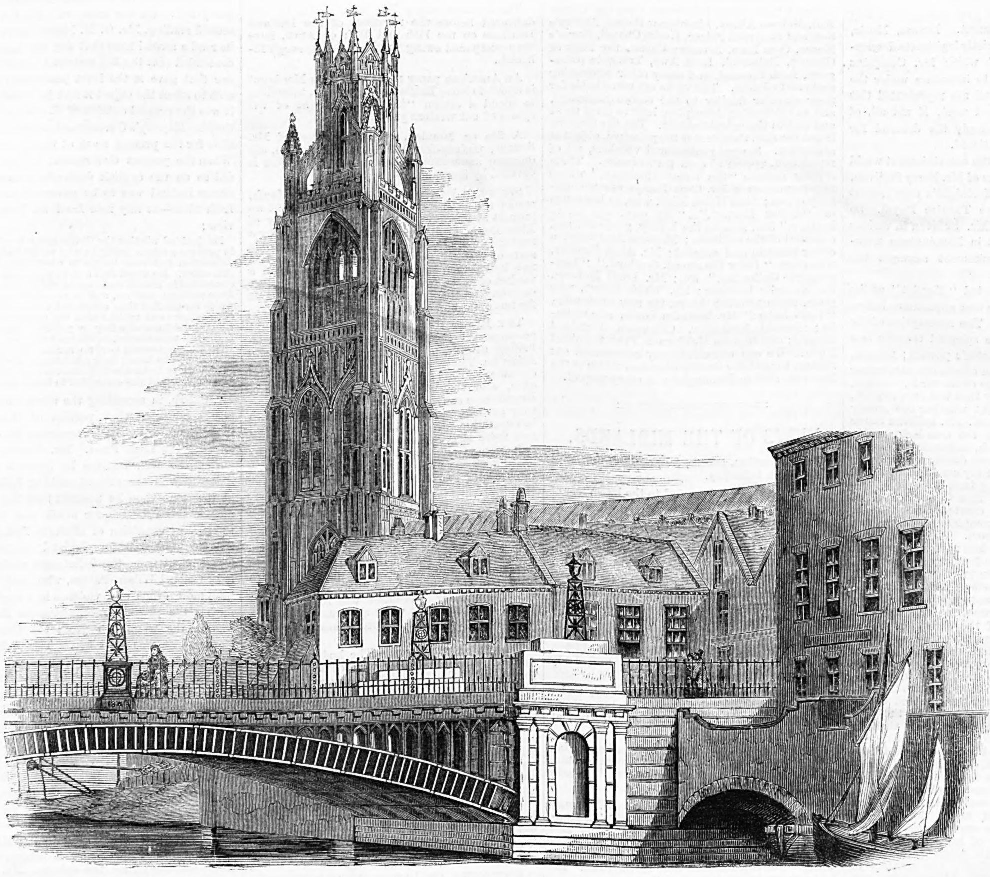
Several other hon. members having spoken, Mr. Gladstone took up and answered in detail the various objections which had been brought against the Bill, and which divided themselves under the heads of criticism of the Bill itself, criticism of the general conduct of the Government, and criticism of the conduct of the Government with regard to the time of introducing the Bill.

> By citing the diverse views of gentlemen sitting in all parts of the House, but united in the task of finding fault with the Bill, he effectively showed the difficulties which the Government had had to contend with in devising a measure such as that which was the subject of debate. With reference to the general conduct of the Government in connection with Ireland, it had been challenged upon what purported to be quotations from speeches made by Ministers, and the right hon. gentleman warmly complained that these alleged quotations either had no existence in recorded speeches, or had been distorted for the purpose of argument.

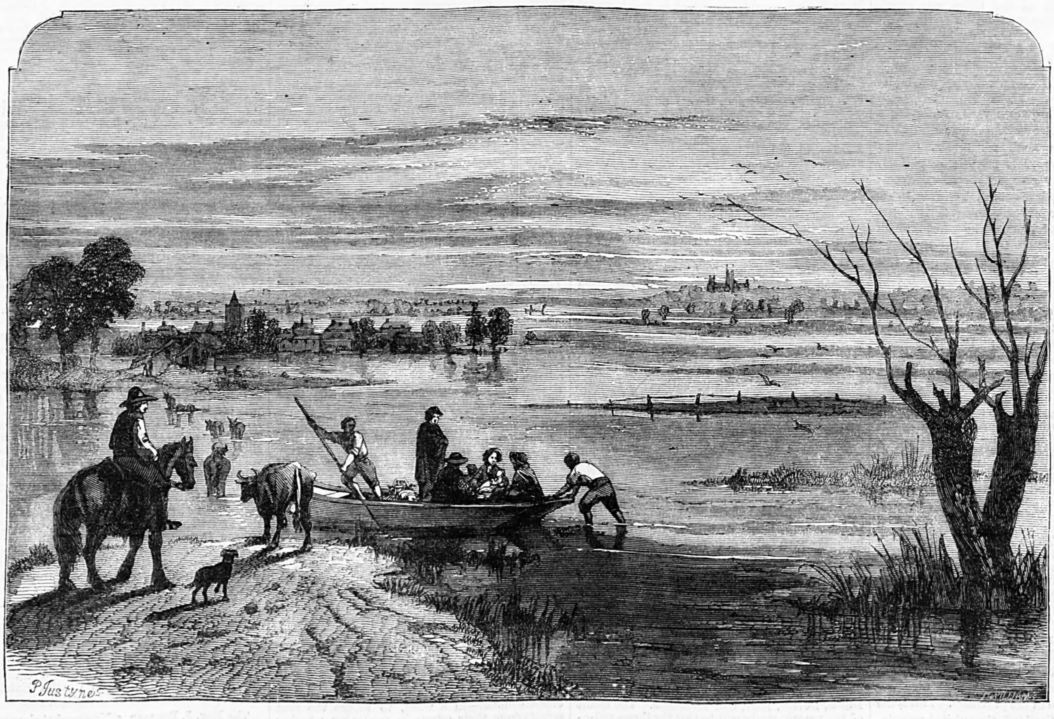
In dealing with the third and most general objection, he showed from the history of previous Coercion Bills that they had been introduced only after long and patient consideration, and after all other remedial measures had failed. He would not say that the Government would have been justified in absolutely saying "We will not present our measure for the preservation of peace in Ireland until we have introduced our Land Bill." But he did say that the fact that the measure to which they looked for the operation of a permanent cure was ready, was, in the nicely balanced state of affairs, a circumstance which considerably influenced their decision. Moreover, as was stated in the Speech from the Throne, the condition of Ireland at the time of the opening of the Session showed partial improvement, and that did not appear to the Government to be a fitting time to ask Parliament to sanction an extreme measure of repression. The House then divided, and the motion was lost by 425 votes against 13. It was agreed that the Bill should enter Committee on Thursday.

On Sunday £10 1s. was collected at the Chur of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-on-Avon, in ai of the Worcester Diocesan Church Extension Society.

The Rev. J. Denman, a Newmarket clergyman, has received from her Majesty a donation of £3, for the benefit of the wife of a labourer who was recently delivered of three children. One of the children has since died.



BOSTON CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE. *(See page 494.)*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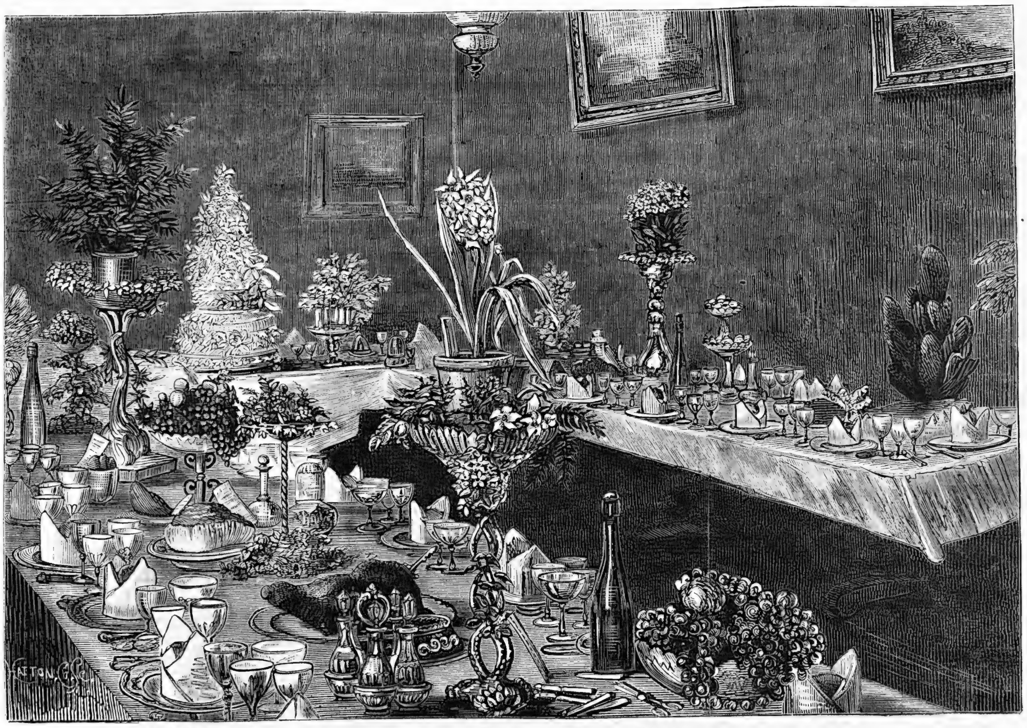
LINCOLNSHIRE FENS. *(See page 494.)*

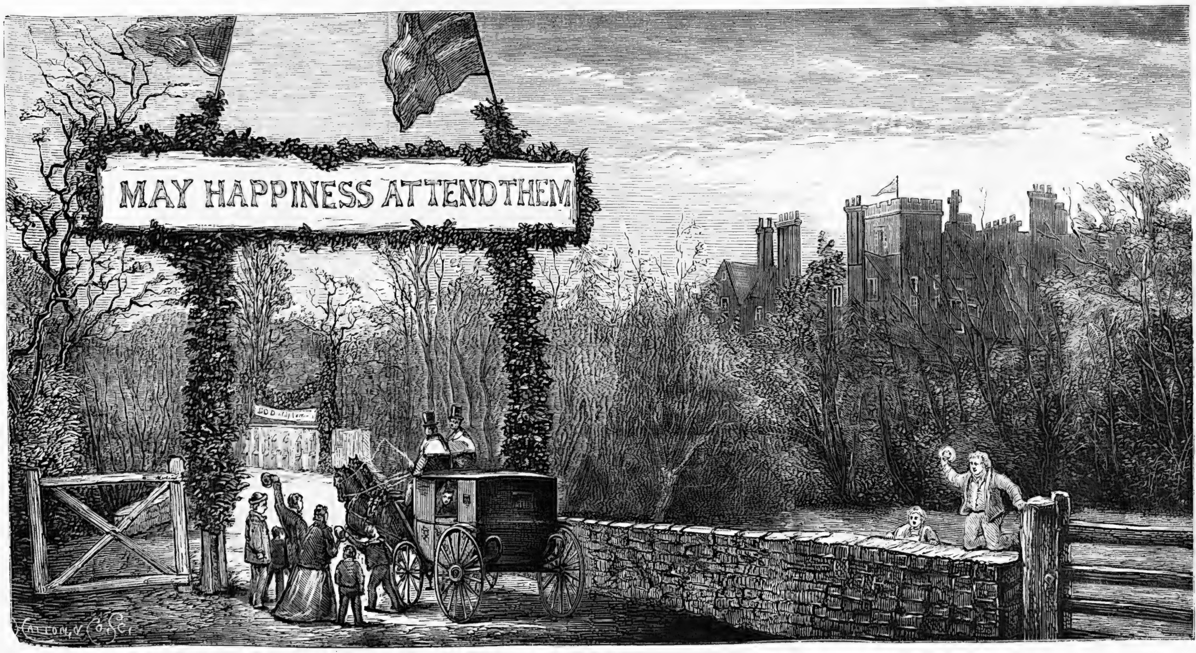


WEDDING AT KINVER: THE BREAKFAST-TABLE.—*From a Photograph by Archer Clarke, Stourbridge.*

WEDDING AT KINVER.

The village of Kinver, near Stourbridge, was the scene of great festivities on Thursday, the 10th inst., on which day were married, at Kinver Church, Mr. Brooke Robinson, solicitor, of Dudley, and Miss Eugene Louisa, only daughter of Mr. G. R. Collis, of Stourton Castle. Seventeen carriages conveyed the wedding guests to the church, in the nave of which scarlet cloth was laid down. The bride wore a dress of white satin with Honiton lace veil; the bridesmaids were Miss F. Collis, Miss N. Collis, Miss Robinson, and Miss Downes. After the ceremony, at which the Rev. J. H. Robinson (cousin of the bridegroom) and the Rev. W. Godfrey officiated, the wedding party returned to Stourton Castle, on the road to which were triumphal arches, with mottoes and garlands. One of these—all of which were good specimens of such embellishment—we illustrate. The breakfast-room forms the subject of another picture. As we have taken occasion to remark incidentally elsewhere, we engrave this picture as a remarkably effective style of table-adornment. The table was not crowded; you could see your neighbour opposite; and the arrangement of plate, flowers, and glass was in excellent taste. We commend it as a study to our readers. The breakfast was attended by a large party of relatives and friends. The happy couple have gone to Italy for their honeymoon. As they left the Castle, children strewed the path with flowers, guns were fired, and other demonstrations were manifested. In the evening there was a dinner at the Foley Arms Hotel, at which the health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk with every expression of goodwill and respect. Mr. Archer Clarke, an excellent photographer, of Stourbridge, took several views of the proceedings, and it is from two of these sun-pictures that our illustrations are engraved.

The breakfast was supplied by Mrs. Lissiter, Birmingham: and the decorations, flags, &c., were provided by Mr. S. Stringer, Stourbridge.



WEDDING AT KINVER: TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT STOURTON CASTLE.—*From a Photograph by Archer Clarke, Stourbridge.*

IN THE SPRINGTIME.

Our picture is a contribution from abroad—the copy of a work from the French Salon. It is now published for the first time in any European paper, and we hold ourselves fortunate in being enabled to present it to our readers.

It is a sketch in the olden time, the figures are clothed in the picturesque style of a long past period; yet the subject is as new, and fresh, and attractive as ever. After all it is but a more refined interpretation of the poet's fancy. "Love's young dream" is of all countries and of all time, wherever the vows be plighted. Burns painted his happy couple beneath flowering hawthorn. The artist, whom we reproduce, has selected lovers in a higher grade, and he has painted them sitting in the full light of a glorious spring day, Surrounded by flowers, and blossoms, and newly-springing shrubs, the lovers in our picture see in the beauties of the time a reflex of their own happiness. Early love and Springtime should indeed go together in poetry and in pictures. Courting days and Springtime are the most hopeful and pleasant—the happiest seasons of all. Happy are they who enjoy the time to the full, remembering that "it is not always May."

Our engraving is a clever characteristic example of the art. We feel the more inclined to say so, seeing that it is not a local production.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE FENS.

We this week give a couple of sketches in the Fen country of Lincolnshire. Just at this season many parts of the district are covered with water. Many thousand acres, however, which, even a few years ago, were inundated throughout the winter and spring, are now effectively drained. It is a picturesque sight, a long stretch of country covered with water, with here and there a homestead or village standing out in the flood like lake dwellings.

The fens are partly in the district of Kesteven, but more particularly in the neighbourhood of Holland. Our picture, however, is in the Kesteven district, in which the Witham rises. From its source near Grantham the river flows north-east to Lincoln, makes a semicircular sweep, and taking its course south-eastward, flows into the German Ocean below Boston. This fine old town of Boston with its famous church is nearly surrounded by fens. It is situated on the Witham, which is navigable, and forms a port well frequented, and much assisted by navigable canals. The "Boston deeps" are celebrated for oysters. The port itself has a flourishing trade in hemp, tar, timber, &c. The church is celebrated as one of the most beautiful of ecclesiastical buildings. The tower which we engrave is more familiarly known as "Boston Stump." In former days it was a lighted beacon for the mariner as well as the pedestrian.

Our space this week will only permit this passing glance at the fen country and "Boston Stump." At some future day we hope to do full justice to the district in an artistic as well as in a literary sense.

"WELCOME HE WHO BRINGS."

Bienvenu qui apporte—"Welcome he who brings"—is an old French proverb that will last as long as the world. At all times and in all countries he who has anything to spare, who makes his visits with full hands, or rather he who brings—is welcomed. It always has been so, it is so, and always will be so. It is also true that he who does *not* bring is as a rule *not* welcome. In page 488 will be found an illustration verifying the proverb. A gay suitor of between fifty and sixty, dressed in the fashion of the last century, has been announced. He has just made his appearance, bouquet in hand, with his three-cornered hat tucked under his arm, and is kissing the white hand of the being whom he adores. Mademoiselle, seeing the valet with boxes of presents for her, smiles sweetly upon the old man, and he is welcomed. The cat is evidently surprised, but the mother has expected the visitor, and is chuckling to herself over a pinch of snuff by the fire.

Such is the subject of a very clever picture by M. Jules Worms, exhibited in the French Academy last year. The artist has thrown a keen satire into his work, which is very effective, and he has given us a fine specimen of the old gallant who is always acceptable so long as he makes his appearance like the one depicted in our illustration—*bienvenu qui apporte.*

SIGNING THE PETITION.

Our illustration on page 497 represents a scene which was to be witnessed in several parts of Birmingham last week—the signing by the public of the Education League's petition to Parliament against the Government Education Bill. To obtain signatures, tables were placed in various streets, where the forms of petition were, we believe, very numerously signed, previous to being dispatched for presentation to Parliament. Our artist has chosen for illustration the scene in New-street, close to the fine premises of the Midland Bank, opposite the office of our contemporary the *Daily Post*.

The Rev. W. H. Lowder, of St. Andrew's, Whitmore Reans, Wolverhampton, has been presented to the living of Alvanley, near Chester, by the Hon. Miss Arden, the patron. The living is worth about £300 per annum.

DEATH OF THE MEMBER FOR NEWARK.—The death of Mr. Edward Denison, M.P. for Newark, took place in Melbourne, on the 26th of January. He went out for the benefit of his health. On his arrival his symptoms were not very alarming, but about a week before his death a violent attack of hæmorrhage from the nose supervened. It was stopped, but the bleeding broke out again a day or two afterwards with increased violence, and the patient never rallied from the consequent exhaustion. Mr. Denison, at the time of his death, was only twenty-nine years of age. He was the only son of the late Bishop of Salisbury, by that prelate's first marriage.

NEW MUSIC.

"ANGEL OF PEACE." Song by the Rev. Joseph B. Dalton, M.A. Music by Anne Fricker. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

The most attractive part of this production is the kneeling figure of the "Angel of Peace" on the title-page. The music is very simple, and may be played by anyone who can play at all. The air is something like the five-finger exercise played slowly, and with about as much melody in it. The words are not so good as the music. What has been said hundreds of times is here repeated, and repeated in a very dismal strain.

"THE SMILES OF THOSE WE LOVE." Song. Written by B. S. Montgomery, and composed by W. F. Taylor. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

There is credit due to poet and composer for their performance, which is above the average of the songs produced now-a-days. Mr. Taylor has achieved considerable popularity. He has the faculty of interpreting public opinion, and respecting it. "I heard a Spirit Sing" is by this composer, and although the song is not by any means a high-class work, it is very popular. Mr. Taylor is an accomplished musician, and *can* do first-class work; but he is a wise man in his generation, and gives the public what they want—light, catching, easy, pretty melodies. We call to mind one or two of Mr. Taylor's songs that deserve to be better known—"Holly: Holly: Holly Oh!" and "Over the Deep Blue Sea."

"I WAITED FOR THE LORD." By George Frederick West. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

"I Waited for the Lord"—from Mendelssohn's beautiful "Hymn of Praise"—is No. 1 of the fourth series of gems from the great masters. We have before had occasion to speak favourably of Mr. G. F. West, who is every day becoming more and more known for his admirable and legitimate work. The piece under notice is quite worthy of his previous efforts. This music is not for the novice; it is written by a musician for musicians; and it will well reward those who study it.

"MENNETTO, A TRIO FROM MOZART'S GRAND SYMPHONY IN D." By George F. West. London: Robert Cocks and Co.

This is a somewhat lengthy piece, and may not please so well as some of the other selections arranged by the same composer. Mr. West has now completed seventy-three pieces under the head of "Gems selected from the great Masters," the one before us being No. 24 of the third series. In ordering these compositions, purchasers should state the number of piece and number of series.

"LA ESMERALDA." Words by L. Farnesi. Music by Domenico Cormusci. London: William Czerny.

In this case Signor Domenico has given us a melody that may be reckoned amongst his best. The accompaniment is difficult and noisy, too much so, we think. It is a praiseworthy performance, however, and on the whole is entitled to the highest recommendation.

"UNA SERENATA." Music by Domenico Carmusci. London: William Czerny.

This is a fine piece of music in two sharps (C and F), and is dedicated by the composer to his friend Antonio Cotogni. It is nothing more nor less than a sweet little serenade, and we would advise all our musical readers to make its acquaintance.

"UNA SERA IN RIVA AL MARE." Words by Leopoldo Farnesi. Music by Domenico Carmusci. London: William Czerny.

This *Romanza* is written for two voices—mezzo-soprano and tenor—and dedicated to Signora Czerny. It is a thoughtful composition, and full of melody.

"UNA CRUDELE RIMEMBRANZA." Words by Felice Romani. Music by Domenico Carmusci. London: William Czerny, Regent-street.

There are two verses in this *Romanza* written in Italian, The air, in four flats, is easy to sing, and runs with the words very nicely. The accompaniment is well done.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's Hill, and 56, Ann Street, Birmingham.)

Certain improvements in furnaces for steam boilers and other purposes. W. Walker and D. Davies, Manchester.

Improvements in apparatus for drawing and preventing waste of water from pipes, mains, cisterns, or other sources, for domestic or other purposes, also for water-closets, &c. J. Chandler, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of paint and varnish. G. F. Cornelius, Westminster.

Improvements in apparatus for shearing or clipping animals, the said apparatus being also applicable to shaving skins. A. C. Henderson, London. (A communication from T. Pilter, Paris.)

Improvements in and apparatus for forming and joining the ends of iron and other tubes or pipes. H. H. Murdock, London. (A communication from L. A. Farjon, Brussels, Belgium.)

Improvements in sectional steam boilers. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from W. P. Abendroth, J. Griffith, G. W. Wundrum, and T. H. Muller, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in double-faced watches. A. C. Jonais, Switzerland.

Improvements in churns. W. Sinton, Roxburghshire, N.B.

Improvements in the manufacture of lead-encased tin pipes, and in apparatus employed in such manufacture. H. Haines, Liverpool.

Improvements in the construction and application of hot water boilers, joints, and valves. A. W. G. Weeks, G. Deal, G. Lillywhite, and A. O. Launders, London.

Improvements in machines for mowing grass. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from W. Sprague, Rhode Island, U.S.

Improvements in apparatus used in the manufacture of gas. E. S. Caihels, Kent, and D. Terrace, London.

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. Dickens has given his final reading.

Garibaldi's book has reached a second edition already.

The Dean of Canterbury has relinquished the editorship of the *Contemporary Review.*

Mr. Conway Edwardes will write the opening burlesque for the new Vaudeville Theatre.

"T. R. K." has sent £1,000 to the Royal Dramatic College.

The first part of the Doré-Jerrold volume to be called "London" will appear in May.

Gounod is again said to be subject to frequent and very distressing attacks of hypochondria.

Mr. T. W. Robertson's health has much improved.

Another attempt to establish French Opera in New York has failed.

Herr Rubinstein was presented with a laurel crown of silver on the occasion of the production of his "Tour de Babel," at Könisberg.

The *Musical Standard* directs attention to an excellent article, "A Word for Wagner," which recently appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

Mrs. Albert Smith, widow of Albert Smith, and elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, died on Saturday.

Mr. J. Pearce has been appointed organist of St. Thomas's Church, Birmingham, in the place of Mr. J. A. Sutton, resigned.

American brunettes are advertised at a New York theatre as a counter attraction to the British blondes.

Miss Clara Louise Kellog values her services at a concert at very nearly a dollar for every note she produces.

Mr. Everill, of the Manchester Theatre Royal, is to make his first appearance at the Haymarket shortly. Mr. Compton goes to Manchester.

The *Musical Standard* says that Wagner is now ready to "descend upon" Paris to direct some portions of his operas, at the invitation of Litolff.

The mania for new theatres in Paris and in London seems to be about the same. A new theatre is about to be erected in Paris on the Boulevard Montmartre.

Generals Sibley, Loring, and Beauregard, are reported as about to become generals in the army of the Viceroy of Egypt, having been tempted with salaries of 6,000 dollars a year apiece.

Our advertising pages this week contain several important literary announcements by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. "Gulliver's Travels" is being reproduced. This is one of the best of this famous firm's illustrated works.

A class for wood engraving in connection with the Birmingham School of Art is being formed, arising out of a recent correspondence between "Q in the Corner" and the editor of this paper in the *Birmingham Daily Post.*

The Whitsuntide Rhenish Festival will be at Aix-la-Chapelle this year; the programme will be in honour of Beethoven, and his Horoic Symphony and Mass in D will be performed, as also the "Leonora" overture.

Our fair readers will doubtless be interested to learn on Parisian authority, that the costume in which Mdlle. Sessi appeared in Donizetti's "Alina di Golconda," and which is stated to be a marvel of richness and good taste, was designed by Gustave Doré.

A musician at Monaco casino lately bought a bottle of champagne, and, sitting down to the piano, he played the gayest music and drank his wine until but a single glass remained; into this he poured a vial of prussic acid, drank it off, and began a solemn funeral march, which only ended with his death.

Mr. Fechter will be glad to hear on the authority of an American contemporary that he has an exceedingly small foot, does not associate with any of the theatrical profession, is pleasant and genial in manners, dresses in the English fashion, and is reputed to be worth many thousands of dollars.

The *Athenæum* says the names the late Mr. William Brough gave the characters in his extravaganzas were often happy. Such appellations as Putaplasteron for a physician and Clodoppa for an agriculturist may be advanced as capital instances of the blending of English signification with Greek sound.

The London correspondent of the *Durham County Advertiser* says: "You have, of course, seen the two new ventures in journalism—*The Illustrated Midland News* and *The Graphic.* The latter is said to have cost its proprietors £30,000 already, and the former £10,000. For the sake of art it is to be hoped they will be successful. The Midland paper looks far healthier, in a commercial sense, than the Londoner."

The *Choir* gives an account of Madame Adelina Patti's farewell at the Opera House at St. Petersburg on the 3rd instant. After the first act of "Crispino," the Emperor proceeded to congratulate the popular favourite, while the *chef d'orchestre* handed to her a magnificent bouquet of camellias with a brooch, in the centre of which was an enormous pearl, surrounded by thirty diamonds. This jewel, worth nearly £3,000, was the gift of a club. Six recalls followed! Next came the first act of the "Traviata," followed by eight recalls, a shower of flowers, &c., and the "mad scene" from "Lucia" concluded the performance. After this, however, Madame Patti was veritably crowned with a wreath of laurels set in a massive gold coronet, presented by the orchestra, the enthusiasm of the audience exceeding all bounds.

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.—Those maladies are ever present, and if left unattended frequently terminate fatally. It should be everywhere known that both Cholera and diarrhœa originate in the presence of some undigested substance in the stomach or bowels, or some deleterious matter in the blood, and that Holloway's Pills can expel either with ease and expedition. They concentrate in a surprising degree purifying, alterative, regulating, and strengthening qualities, and thus exert over every internal organ the wholesomely controlling influence so necessary for subduing excessive action in the human frame. Holloway's medicine may be advantageously taken as a means of keeping the blood pure and the body cool—the only practicable plan of maintaining health in youth, manhood, and old age. [563

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also MRS. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(ADVT.) [648

CURES OF COUGHS AND COLDS BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. Wilcox, 7, Prospect Row, Birmingham: "A customer to day informed me that he had taken them very frequently during the last four years, and also recommended them to others, and had never known them to fail." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for the voice. Price 1s. 1½d. per box. By all Druggists. [544

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

QUARREL IN A THEATRE.

On Saturday night, some boys quarrelled in the gallery of a Theatre at Burslem, and one of them, named Joseph Baggaley, 14 years of age, drew a clasp knife and stabbed another boy of the same age, named Martin Grogon. Baggaley was taken before the magistrates and remanded, Grogon being found to be dangerously wounded.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY BY A TAMWORTH ALDERMAN.

The application to Mr. Baron Pigott to reduce the amount of bail fixed by the committing Magistrate (Alderman Bramall), in the recent case of alleged perjury at Tamworth, who required five sureties in £100 each, was made by Mr. Hawkes, on Alderman Elliott's behalf, and opposed by Mr. Shaw, for the Magistrate and prosecutor, on Tuesday week. The learned Baron gave judgment on Monday. His Lordship's order is, that the sureties shall be reduced to two in £100., or four in £50. This bail was given, and defendant, who had remained in custody to test the question, was released.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

On Saturday, Mr. H. C. Mower, merchant, was charged at Hammersmith Police-court with assaulting the Rev. W. Walsh, of Chiswick, and for committing wilful damage. Both the prisoner and his wife appeared to have consulted the rev. gentleman as to their disagreements. Mr. Walsh said the wife had summoned her husband, and witness accompanied her to the Court on Friday to protect her. The summons was adjourned, and when he was outside the prisoner came up and knocked off his hat. Subsequently the prisoner came up to him in Chiswick-lane, and struck him with his umbrella. He also insulted him before members of his congregation. Mrs. Annie Moss said that on Friday night the prisoner came and declared his wife was inside. He was told she was not, but he would not go away, and broke the chain off the door and smashed a window. In reply to the charge of assault the prisoner said he was sorry for what had happened. He had attended Mr. Walsh's church, and he was very friendly with him, but two or three things happened, and he did not like his wife going to confession. He also said he broke the window accidentally with the point of his umbrella. Mr. Dayman ordered defendant to find two sureties in £40 each for his good behaviour for six months. In the other case he fined him 20s., in addition to 10s., the amount of the damage.

TRIAL OF THE COLLIERY RIOTERS.

At York Assizes, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Smith, Isaac Bullock, William Penny, *alias* Morris, George Darley, Joseph Tipping, John Beevors, and William Beevors were arraigned on the charge of unlawfully and riotously assembling together and beginning to demolish the dwelling-house belonging to Thomas Chambers Newton and others, setting fire to goods in Joseph Corrigan's dwelling-house, some person being therein, and unlawfully assaulting and beating Edmund Tyler, George Sykes, and William Goodall, police-constables acting in the execution of their duty at Tankersley, in the West Riding. Mr. Maule, Q.C., after referring to the Act of Parliament under which the prisoners were indicted, detailed the circumstances of the case, which it will be remembered arose out of the South Yorkshire colliery riots on the 21st of January last. Mr. Wardill, the manager for Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., Thorncliffe, was then examined by Mr. Shaw, and gave evidence as to the nature of the disturbances. William Goodall, police-constable at Worsbro' Dale, deposed to the assembling of the men. Thomas Wright, also police-constable, deposed to having seen a mob of 1,500 men and boys assembled in front of Westwood Row, breaking windows. He assisted in carrying policeman Tyler, who had been injured, and afterwards picked up a black mask, which was produced. Other evidence of identification was given, and the case was adjourned until Monday, when Mr. Campbell Foster addressed the jury for the prisoners. As regarded the burning of the property, Mr. Foster submitted that there had been no evidence that any one of the houses had been set on fire. The object of the firing which took place, he contended, was merely to frighten the pitmen and their families, and to annoy them so as to render it impossible to continue their work at the colliery. If the jury concurred in this view of the case, the evidence, if deemed conclusive, would only go to the extent of proving a misdemeanour. The case was again adjourned.—The trial of the first batch of six prisoners was concluded on Tuesday. A verdict of guilty was returned against five of the prisoners, and one was acquitted. Isaac Bullock and William Beevors were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and John Brewers, George Darley, and Joseph Tipping each to five years' penal servitude. Seventeen of the rioters remain yet to be tried.

A STAFFORDSHIRE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Mr. Baron Martin heard an amusing action for breach of promise of marriage, on Friday, at the Stafford Assizes. The plaintiff was Eliza Haycock, and the defendant, Mr. Bishton. Both live at Wolverhampton. Plaintiff is a dressmaker and a widow—defendant, a member of the Town Council and a man of considerable property. The plaintiff said they met in the Wolverhampton Market Hall, where defendant promised to marry her. After saying it was very awkward to be without a wife, defendant bought a bunch of white grapes, which he presented to plaintiff, observing that with them he presented his heart. Plaintiff smiled, but said nothing. They went to Birmingham, defendant paying all expenses. After going to Day's Concert Hall they returned to Wolverhampton, and on the following Monday defendant went to see her, and on another occasion he called upon her at a house which she rented from him, and stopped an hour talking and kissing. Plaintiff continued: After that he came over about once a fortnight. Subsequently I went with Mr. Bishton to look at a house at which he was going to live himself. He asked me if I liked it. "This is your china closet," he said; "this our private pantry," and "this that, and this the other." I told him I liked the house very well. Defendant visited me up till November, 1868. I told him that I had no money for him for rent, as the house did not suit my business. He replied, "My dear love—don't mention it; I don't want any money from you. (Laughter.) You shall pay me when we are married. You must have a little patience, and I will fetch you soon." In April, 1869, a gentleman of the name of Hall sent me his portrait from Kidderminster. I showed it to Mr. Bishton, and told him, "If you have any wish to withdraw, now is your time, that I have another offer." (Laughter.) Mr. Young: Well, did he show any disposition to withdraw?—Plaintiff: He looked very confused, and said, "You want to get rid of me." I said, "No, I do not, if you mean to keep your promise." At his request I sent back the portrait. Things went on very well till October, when I met the defendant in the street one day. He did not speak—gave me the "cut," and averted his eye. (Laughter.) On the 17th January, in the present year, I saw the defendant at my house. I said, "You seem to know me now; when I met you in the street you did not know me. I don't know what this coolness means after your paying attention to me these two years, and promising to marry me many times." I asked him, too, if he intended to keep his promise to marry me. He said, "I don't." I said, "If you do not I shall sue you for breach of promise of marriage." (Laughter.) He said, "My dear love, I mean to marry you." Plaintiff asked me when, and he replied at Christmas. He told her he was about fifty years old, and had plenty of money.—Plaintiff's sister swore that she heard defendant promise to marry her. The defence was that when defendant demanded the rent, plaintiff said to him, "If you distrain upon me I will bring an action for a breach of promise of marriage against you."—Defendant said the whole story, as related by plaintiff, was untrue; and the jury found for the defendant.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

The uncertainty which has always existed as to the proper postage for newspapers to be sent abroad has been dissipated by the publication of an official announcement bearing upon the subject. From this we gather that "On and after the 1st of April registered newspapers for all places abroad will be chargeable according to weight; and each newspaper, whether sent single or in a packet of more than one, will be liable to a separate rate of postage for every four ounces or fraction of four ounces. No packet (Parliamentary proceedings excepted) exceeding 5lbs. in weight will be forwarded through the post."

In spite of his countless platform orations and pamphlets on Protestantism, they are endeavouring to make out Dr. Cumming to be a Roman Catholic! It is the *Diritto*, a Florence journal, upon which the grave responsibility rests of proving the statement that the Doctor is "just converted to Catholicism!" As though this were not sufficient to make our blood run cold, the *Diritto* makes the further announcement that the Pope has recently sent a letter of congratulation to the Doctor through the Archbishop of Westminster! What will Mr. Murphy say to this?—or the *Record?*

Germany has just lost one of her most eminent representative men. Professor Moscheles, who had recently recovered from a severe illness, has died at the age of seventy-six. He was the glory of the Leipzig Conservatorium, where so many of our own English musicians have studied and come out new men. Moscheles was invited by Mendelssohn in 1846 to join the Conservatorium, and there are no past or present students of the famous Academy who will not mourn for him. From 1825 to 1846 the late Professor lived in London. Rising talent always found a friend in Moscheles, whose name will live as that of a musician beloved by all who knew him.

At the sale of the San Donato collection of pictures the other day, in Paris, a portrait (by Bronzino) of Dianora Frereobaldi fetched £600. The high price which the picture realised was, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "in a measure due to the inscription at its foot, which asserts that Dianora was the mother of at least fifty-two children!" She is said to have once borne six children at a birth. This is sufficiently astounding—to the "Shrieking Sisterhood" it will be appalling—but it is put out of court by Brand, who records the fact that the wife of a Scotch weaver had sixty-one childen! Another case is cited by our contemporary—that of a man buried at Aberconway, who was the forty-first child of his mother, "and the father of twenty-seven children by one wife."

There is no news of the City of Boston steamer. Late last week it was reported by telegraph to one of the London papers that she had arrived at Queenstown; unhappily, the intelligence was incorrect. Another addition to the long list of disasters has to be made. On Thursday week, in the early morning, the Normandy steamer going from Southampton to the Channel Islands, was run into by another steamer, the Mary. The Normandy was struck amidships, and went down almost immediately. It is distressing to think that not one life need have been lost but for the heedlessness of a mate belonging to the Mary, who, being sent to the rescue, rowed back for further orders from his Captain. The death-roll numbered upwards of thirty.

Whilst these sheets are at press, there is being conducted in the quaint old French town of Tours a trial which may fitly rank amongst "celebrated causes." Prince Pierre Bonaparte is being tried for the alleged assassination of M. Victor Noir. The particulars of the affair are well remembered, and there is no occasion to recite them at this period. That the young Paris journalist—one of Rochefort's "Irrepressibles" on the staff of the *Marseillaise*—was shot down by the Prince in the latter's drawing-room is certain; whether the provocation received by Prince Pierre Bonaparte justified the committal of the act—that is the point to be adjudicated upon by the High Court of Justice at Tours.

General, sporting, and dramatic literature have to mourn the deaths of two of their foremost sons. To William Brough, the playwright, we referred in these pages last week. Since then we have to regret the loss of a leading magazine writer and sporting journalist, Mr. H. H. Dixon. One of the most persevering, hard-working, literary men of the day, Mr. Dixon was a prolific contributor to our periodical literature. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* his well-known signature "H. H. D." was to be seen regularly every month; and in that publication we shall not perhaps be incorrect if we say that his best articles appeared. "The Druid" was an indefatigable collector of that description of information which editors appreciate. With "facts, facts, facts," as Mr. Gradgrind has it, Mr. Dixon's articles were replete; he had a good literary style, too; and when a story had to be narrated few could excel "The Druid" in its recital. Mr. Dixon was the author of "Pink and Scarlet," "The Post and the Paddock," "Scott and Sebright," &c., and was a frequent contributor to the *Daily News* and many other journals.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

A good many meetings took place last week, and the racing began on Monday at Pontefract, where John Scott won a couple of events with Viscountess. La Puce also scored two wins for Voltigeur; and Scarrington had no difficulty in disposing of Snowstorm at a stone. The presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales did wonders for the Grand National Hunt Steeplechases, which were this year held in Cambridgeshire. The disappointed Liverpool backers of Primrose laid odds on her in a hunter's race, in order to get back their money: but she is not so good on the flat as she is across country, and as we understand that she had not taken a gallop since her last race, it is not surprising that she failed to concede lumps of weight to Merry Monk and Patchwork. Mr. Chaplin has been wonderfully lucky in the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase, and on this occasion won it for the third time with Schiedam; Emperor and Emperor III. having placed it to his credit in 1865 and 1867 respectively. Some of our readers may not remember the celebrated acrobatic performance of Mr. Yates, when riding Bristles, some few years ago. The horse fell heavily, and was about to gallop away riderless, when his jockey caught him by the tail, remounted, went on, and won. Mr. Yates accomplished a somewhat similar feat on Q.C. in the Cottenham Plate, as, in spite of a fall, he managed to bring him in a winner. When it is considered that neither Q.C. nor Scarrington, though much favoured in the weights, could do anything in the Grand National, their recent victories make The Colonel's performance look better than ever. Great interest attached to the Cambridgeshire Steeplechase, from the antagonism of the Doctor, Primrose, and Surney, the second, third, and fourth in the Grand National. The last-named two met on precisely the same terms as in that race, and they only received 1lb. more from the Doctor for the beating he had given them. Surney, who never makes a mistake at home, fell early in the race; and Primrose's Liverpool backers must have groaned in spirit when they saw her settle the luckless Doctor so decisively; it will probably take him a long time to forget two such punishing struggles. There were three days of plating at Kingsbury at the end of last week, and nearly all the races seem to have been won "turn and turn about" by Fuzee, Reflection, and the Lady Palmerston gelding.

Lord Lurgan's recent ill luck continued at the Louth meeting, as another of his "Master's" was put out in the first round of the Grand National Champion Stake. S.S. won three courses, and was then drawn after an undecided with Light Cavalry, who eventually ran up to Druid, by Dick—Brindle Eye. The Rosnaree Plate, which corresponds with our Waterloo Purse, fell to Mer de Glace, a well-named daughter of Matterhorn and Morning Dawn.

At length, after ten successive defeats, Cambridge seems to have a good chance of a successful trip from Putney to Mortlake. Mr. Morrison is taking immense pains with the crew; and the Oxford men, who on this occasion are in such need of his assistance, must read of his exertions rather ruefully. It should be remembered, however, that Cambridge always gets into shape earlier than Oxford, and we must not place too much reliance on the glowing accounts which we receive at present from the former University. On the other hand, there have been a great many changes in the Oxford boat lately, and the evil of this indecision so near the day of the race (now definitely fixed for April 6th) cannot be exaggerated. Whether Mr. Houbton should row stroke or not seems to have been made quite a party question; a state of things unknown under Mr Morrison's *régime*, and much to be deplored. For our own part we cannot believe that a 10st. 4lbs. man, however good an oar, is fit to be in the boat at all, far less to "stroke" it; and we regard Mr. Houbton's rejection, and Mr. Darbishire's return to his old post, as a very hopeful sign. Both crews, however, will shortly be at Putney, and we shall be able to speak of them from actual observation.

The Inter-University Athletic Sports will come off at Lillie Bridge on the day after the boat race. The arrangements at the ground have been much improved since last year, and it seems probable that a good meeting will take place; but we fancy that the form of the competitors is hardly up to that of former years. The A.A.C Champion Meeting is fixed for April 9th, which it is hoped will induce some of the University men to compete, and, with fine weather, the fixture is sure to be more successful than heretofore.

Last week Cook and the ex-champion played their first game at billiards since the great match. Such is the confidence of the public in Cook, that though he was upwards of 150 points behind soon after the game commenced, they still laid two to one on him. This confidence was well rewarded, as a break of 117 and other smaller ones soon placed him in front again, and, later on, a beautiful 204 made his victory a certainty. Roberts played well and made some long breaks, but he was beaten by 245 points. We are compelled to cut our article rather short for the simple reason that, like the celebrated knife-grinder, we really have "no tale to tell."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

On this day last month the first pneumatic underground railway was opened in America. It runs between Warren and Murray Streets, New York. The plan of the undertaking is similar to that experimentally tried at the Crystal Palace four years ago. The car fits the tube so closely that a very small difference in the pressure of air before and behind suffices to propel it. An engine at one end of the tunnel works the vehicle both ways, by means of a fan which, when the direction is to be from the engine to the other end, drives air into the tube in quantity sufficient to create a pressure of three-fourths of a ton on the back of the car; this is more than enough to propel it. For the return journey the fan draws air out from the tube in front of the car, and then the propulsion is effected simply by the ordinary atmospheric pressure behind it. The car, drawings of which are before us, is fitted in the comfortable style common to the best American conveyances: it is to be hoped that when we in England get our subways to work we may be as luxuriously provided for.

A feature in the car arrangements is the illumination, which is by means of the zircon light, a modification of the well-known lime light. The disadvantage of this last is that it requires too frequent attention on account of the wasting of the lime: the zircon burner, however, lasts seven hours without being touched. The gases used, oxygen and hydrogen, are compressed into two small cylinders which are carried in the car, and from these tubes are led which direct small jets upon the little scrap of zircon, which is but a quarter of an inch long and an eighth diameter, and heat it so intensely that it glows with a clear and steady light. One of the zircon pencils will last for three months. When a ready source of oxygen is found the existing system of coal gas illumination may have to make way for this oxy-hydrogen and zircon light in many places.

It is a problem with engineers what is to be done to save the immense losses of heat that existing forms of steam boilers and engines involve. When the theoretical power which a pound of coal is capable of yielding is compared with the effective power that is extracted from it by an engine, the waste is found to be enormous—something like twenty per cent. To save what they can of this useless expenditure of heat is the aim of the present generation of steam engineers. Some may have read of the aëro-steam engine that has lately created a little sensation. It is an ingenious adaptation for utilizing some of the firing which at present escapes up the chimney or otherwise. Mr. Warsop is the inventor, and his plan is to dispose tubes about the furnace, so that they may be heated by the waste caloric, and to force air through them into the water of the boiler. The air becomes intensely hot, and in bubbling through the water gives up its heat thereto and expedites the rate of steam generation; the bubbles acting like an infinity of small boiler-tubes, and largely increasing the evaporating surface. The asserted gain by this system is very great; if only half its promise is realised it will be a blessing to all steam power employers. The well known London firm of Easton and Amos is constructing an engine of the highest finish upon the Warsop principle; the experiments therewith will help to form an accurate estimate of the probable advantages to be expected from it. At present it has been profitably applied to high pressure engines only, but the inventor hopes to adapt it as profitably to condensing engines. Upon this same question of waste heat two French experimenters have been working on a large scale. They reckon that 40 per cent. is ordinarily lost (this is a lower estimate than is generally made) and that this passes away by radiation from the exterior surfaces of the boilers. The obvious remedy is to pack the boiler in non-conducting material. They recommend attention to this matter, and moreover, insist upon the importance of cleansing the insides of boilers frequently, as an economical measure. Both suggestions are proper, but there is no novelty in either.

Mr. Bridges Adams, the literary engineer, read a paper on Street Tramways at the last meeting of the Society of Arts. He thought that 22,000 miles of turnpike road in England ought to be laid with tram-rails, at the Government expense! His idea of the proper form of rail is a concave groove, for convex wheels to run in, but so slightly hollow that a vehicle could easily run out of them if necessary. Horses he would abolish, and propel the cars by hot air engines fed by petroleum, as such motors make no noise, steam, nor smoke.

Astronomers observing the sun have frequently seen numerous small bodies cross his disc rapidly; and it has sometimes been suggested that these bodies were meteors streaming between us and the luminary. Lieut. Herschell, one of the veteran philosopher's sons, saw such a phenomenon lately in India; but when he came to examine the "meteors" minutely he found they were locusts!

The liquefaction of a gas may strike many a mind as no more wonderful an achievement than the melting of a piece of ice or the dissolution of a lump of sugar; but they who are in the least degree conversant with chemical science will know that the problem has long been regarded as a sort of physical *pons asinorum*. It has at last been mastered by Dr. Andrews, of Belfast, who has recently published the results of several years' labour, directed especially upon carbonic acid and the points of temperature and pressure at which it leaves its gaseous and takes a liquid form. It would seem that the transformation takes place at a pressure of about 100 atmospheres (that is, about three-fourths of a ton on the square inch), and at a temperature of about 87 degrees. The change that occurs is so gradual that Dr. Andrews enunciates as a general fact that the ordinary gaseous and liquid states are only widely separated forms of the same condition of matter, and may be made to pass into one another by a series of gradations so gentle that the passage shall nowhere present any interruption or breach of continuity. The next problem to be solved is the possible continuity of the solid and liquid states.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

A Cheap Dish—Beef with Mashed Potatoes.—Mash some potatoes with hot milk, the yolk of an egg, some butter and salt. Slice the cold beef and lay it at the bottom of a pie-dish, adding to it some sliced shalot, pepper, salt, and a little beef gravy; cover the whole with a thick paste of potatoes, making the crust to rise in the centre above the edges of the dish. Score the potato crust with the point of a knife in squares of equal sizes. Put the dish before a fire in a Dutch oven, and brown it on all sides; by the time it is coloured, the meat and potatoes will be sufficiently done.

To Remove Water Stains from Black Crape.—When a drop of water falls on a black crape veil or collar, it leaves a conspicuous white mark. To obliterate this, spread the crape on a table (laying on it a large book or a paper-weight to keep it steady), and place underneath the stain a piece of old black silk. With a large camel-hair brush dipped in common ink go over the stain, and then wipe off the ink with a small piece of old soft silk. It will dry immediately, and the white mark will be seen no more.

To Preserve Gilding.—In ordering your furniture, desire the gilding of your dining-room mirrors and pictures to be executed in oil; it is more durable than water-gilding. Such frames may be washed; water-gilt frames will be tarnished by washing. To protect gilt frames from the flies during summer, brush off the dust with a feather or soft brush, then cover the frames with stripes of paper or gauze. An oiled tarlatan, suitable for covering picture frames, may be procured at the furniture dealers.

Hints to Coffee Drinkers.—Coffee is used at breakfast, after dinner, and also as an evening beverage. To most persons it proves at all times refreshing. When its use is succeeded by heartburn, or other unpleasant symptoms, it should be discontinued. It is of great service to those at sea, and is invaluable in removing a feeling of exhaustion. Those who "waste the midnight oil" may by its use resist a tendency to fall asleep. Those who are desirous of obtaining early and sound sleep should not drink coffee immediately before bedtime. Persons troubled with indigestion should avoid it altogether. In attacks of spasmodic asthma it is useful.—"*Best of Everything.*"

Important Hints for the Toilet.—We must confess that we have never been able to understand the reason why some hairdressers decry the use of pomades. Nature herself has provided two little pomade-makers, or fatty glands, that open into the hair follicle, one on each side of the hair, for the express purpose of greasing the hair and the scalp. This teaches us that a certain amount of fatty matter is necessary and beneficial to the proper growth of the hair. Let us add that pomades are to be used in those cases where the natural fatty secretion of the scalp is deficient—where the head is dry and tending to be scurfy. Some persons do not require them. When pomades are used, there are three things to be observed. The head must be washed frequently, or, at least, once a week, to remove the old greasy material which must be present; the pomade must be applied to the scalp in different places—in various partings—and brushed out into the hair; and thirdly, the pomades must never be used if they are in the least degree rancid, or approaching thereto. Pomades are infinitely to be preferred to spirituous lotions and washes, and they are needed in our variable climate.

The Flower Garden.—This is a good time to buy rock plants in, as their character can be seen in their foliage, and many are in flower now. Sandy loam is the best for filling the fissures of rock-work for the general collection. Roses from pots can be planted out from now until six weeks hence. If your plants come to hand in a free growing state, keep them in a cool airy frame for a fortnight or three weeks, to get them well hardened before planting. Stir the surface soil of tulip beds, and tread ranunculus beds carefully between the rows of plants. If the weather sets in dry, a good watering now and then will be of service. A mulch of cocoa-fibre refuse or well-decayed manure will render watering unnecessary. Tritomas can be propagated now by taking off the strong side-suckers and planting them in rich sandy soil. The seed of these plants ought to be sown soon in a cold frame or very slight hotbed. Sow four or five seeds in each pot, turn the seedlings out into the border with the ball entire in June, and take up and divide the following spring.—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

A Delicious Relish.—For a large supper party, or as a stock-dish in house where visitors are frequent, "marbled goose" is a delicious relish, and one that ought to be noted by housekeepers, who will find it serviceable both for breakfasts and pic-nics. Take a fine mellow ox-tongue out of pickle, cut off the root and horny part at the tip, wipe dry, and boil till it is quite tender: then peel it, cut a deep slit in its whole length, and lay a fair proportion of the following mixture within it;—Mace half an ounce, nutmeg half an ounce, cloves half an ounce, salt two tablespoonsfuls, and twelve Spanish olives. The olives should be stoned, and all the ingredients well pounded and mixed together. Next take a barn-door fowl and a good large goose, and bone them. Lay the tongue inside the fowl, rub the latter outside with the seasoning, and having ready some slices of ham divested of the rind, wrap them tightly round the fowl; put these inside the goose, with the remainder of the seasoning, sew it up, and make all secure and of natural shape with a piece of new linen and tape. Put it in an earthen pan or jar just large enough to hold it, with plenty of clarified butter, and bake it for two hours and a half in a slow oven; then take it out, and when cold take out the goose and set it in a sieve; take off the butter and hard fat, which put by the fire to melt, adding, if required, more clarified butter. Wash and wipe out the pan, put the bird again into it, and take care that it is well covered with the warm butter; then tie the jar down with bladder and leather. It will keep thus for a long time. When wanted for the table, the jar should be placed in a tub of hot water, so as to melt the butter, the goose then can be taken out, and sent to table cold.

UNA, THE MOON-FAY.

I, Tristem, doughty knight and good,
Loved Una, Lady of the Wood!
For spurring homeward from the fight,
With batter'd helm and falchion bright,
I left the banks where, thro' the dusk,
Glimmer'd the moonlit pools of Usk,
And turn'd to take the path that led
Thro' a great wood, grass-carpeted;
When lo, o' sudden, hemm'd me round
Three foemen, waving daggers red,
And struck me, bleeding, to the ground,
And left me there for dead;
And long, with helm and armour cleft,
I lay like one of life bereft,
But, stirring in my perilous swoon,
Saw thro' green boughs the hornëd moon
Walking the heavens alone,
And bending o'er me as I dream'd
Beheld a subtle face that seem'd
Nor flesh, nor blood, nor bone.

The tresses of her yellow hair "twinkled with rays like diamond dew," and the Knight, who had swooned, felt her breath upon his brain "like honeysuckled-scented rain," eagerly upleapt, but—

"—— saw along the forest glade
Nought of that lady fair, and made
Of flesh, nor blood, nor bone."

The love-sick Knight searched day through the forest for the Una—"the pale being made of flesh, nor blood, nor bone;" and when the nightingale began her tuneful lay, making the forest melodious with her "native wood-notes wild," the vision of the Moon-Fay again appeared to him—

With piteous eye and golden hair,
And filmy dress that shook like dew,
Beneath the hornëd moon, that thro'
Grey heaven walked alone.

Sir Tristem, overjoyed at the reappearance of the "lady bright"—

Leapt wildly at her presence fair,
With impious arms and eager eye;
Nor moved she, but stood gleaming there,
While grasping at her, with a cry,
I clutched the moonlit air.

. . . . . .

And to the very core of sense
I felt her chilly influence
Of flesh, nor blood, nor bone.

The Knight swore by his celestial saint that he loved her—"more than men or fame," more even than his hope of Paradise—

"More than my own great name!"

Una confesses her attachment to the Knight; her love for him is a feeling that mortals may picture in dreams, but never knew "till they be purged of clay." "Is there no hope?" asks the doughty Knight. She answers there is none, and bids him hasten back to "human towns and towers." When he is in temptation he is to remember and to name her name and he will be

Pure as the love I own;
And turn to me when trouble-wrackt
With love more pure because compact
Of flesh, nor blood, nor bone.

She guards me still, an angel good,
Pale Una, Lady of the Wood!
Still softly on my spirit lies
The dewy sorrow of her eyes,
The piteous pathos and distress
Of her pale face's loveliness;
And in the night, when on my knee
I pray before I sleep, and she
Winds arms about me from behind,
I feel the face I cannot see,
And hear a whisper like the wind—
"Tristem, remember me!"
Can I forget? Can I forget?
Her gentle eyes are on me yet,
And ay I long to cast away
This cerement of wretched clay
And make her love my own,
And kiss her eyes with night-dews wet,
Under the moon, and quite forget
This flesh, and blood, and bone.

THE PAGE'S LOVE.

Mr. E. J. Poynter, one of the best artists of the day, has found a congenial subject for illustration in the ballad of "The Page and the King's Daughter," written by Ziebel, and translated by more than one of our poets. It is the story of a page who fell in love with a king's daughter, who returned the youth's affection. There is a Royal hunting-party, and the king, the princess, and the page are all in the forest. The king's daughter, thinking only of her lover, does not know which road to take through the forest.

Softly she rides, and by her side
The Page with golden hair;
And were she not a kingdom's pride
They were a lovely pair.

He looks on her, loud beats his heart,
Crimsoned are brow and cheeks;
They've reached the beech trees' thickest part
When glowing red he speaks.

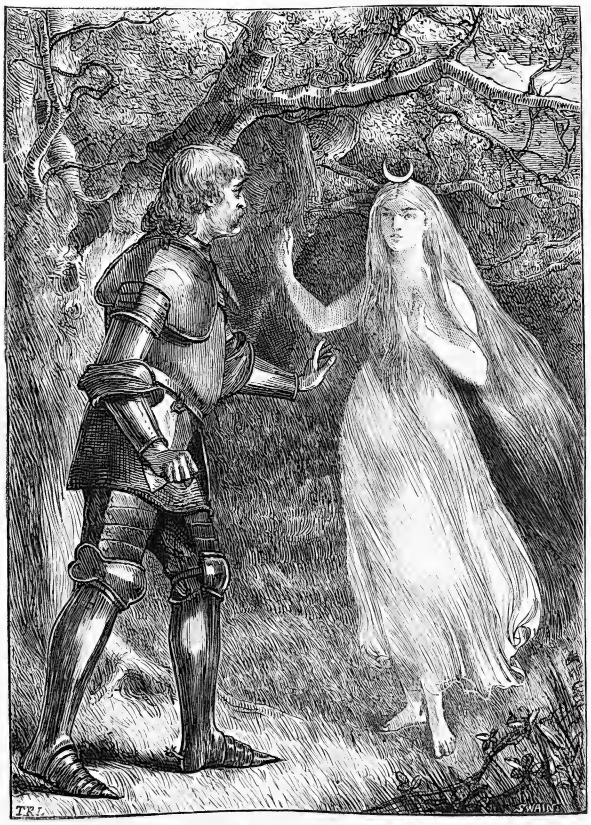
"To hide my grief, it is in vain,
Oh, Princess, kind and fair;
My heart it breaks with love's sweet pain,
Ah, listen to my prayer.

"If on that rosy mouth I might
Impress one single kiss,
The worst of deaths would seem but light
For such unhoped-for bliss."

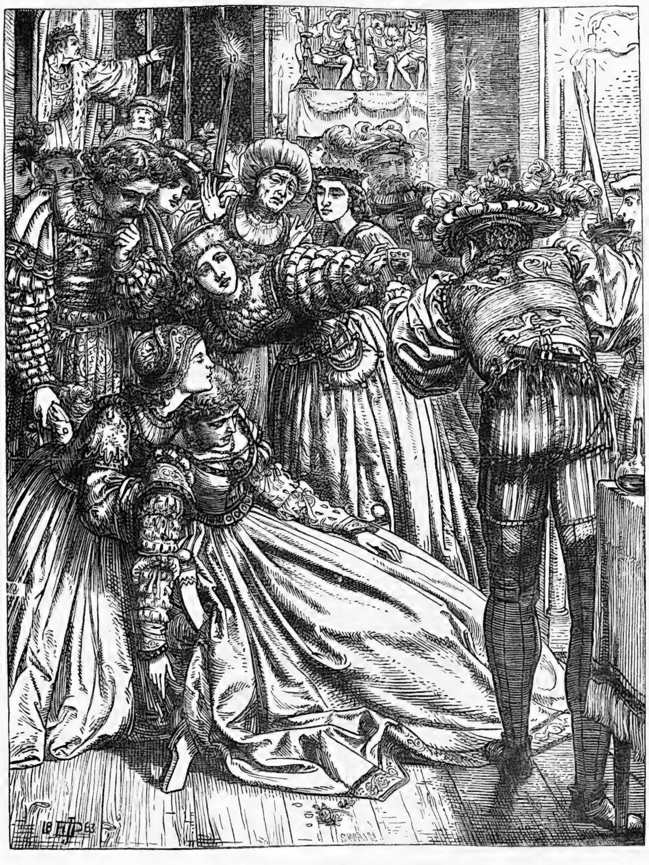
She says not "Yes"—no answer makes,
But checks her palfrey's reins,
When from the saddle her he takes,
His hand her foot sustains.

Down to the woodland's deepest shade
They steal and tell their love;
The nightingale sings in the glade,
Murmurs the turtle-dove.

The wild red roses bloom around
Beneath the leafy screen;
The green fresh moss strews all the ground,
Meet bed for Love's soft Queen.



UNA, THE MOON-FAY.—*BY T. R. LAMONT.*



THE PAGE'S LOVE.—*BY E. J. POYNTER.*

Upon the mossy bank they stay,
And let their horses rove,
Nor hear the nightingale's sweet lay,
Nor horn wound in the grove.

Oh, haste thee, King: the gold-haired Page
Is by thy daughter's side;
She, in his arms, forgets thy rage,
The world, and all beside.

So far all is of the happiest; and a marriage seems to be the probable and natural result. But Fate is against the youth of low degree—Fate in this instance being personified by no less a personage than the King himself, who, objecting to the match *in toto*, decoys (if the phrase be pardonable where royalty is concerned!) the boy down by the sea-shore, and, after imforming him that if—

"———with wanton love
Thou'st dared my child to woo,
Thy youthful life no plea shall prove,
In death thy crime thou'lt rue,"—

proceeds to put his threat into execution. His Majesty first stabs the unfortunate youth, and then throws him into the sea, with the rather sarcastic remark—

"—— since thou aim'st so high,
Go, seek the haunts where mermaids sing,
To win their queen, go try!"

And so he dies. His "gleaming body, white as snow," is discovered upon a coral reef by a mermaiden; her sisters troop around the corpse, and the Queen of the mermaidens commands her trusty friend, "old Sedge-Beard," to make a harp of "this new-found thing" "so fair and fine," and he shall have a swordfish for a horse! Sedge-Beard does her bidding.

He takes the Queen's bright golden hair,
And with it makes the strings;
And soon the summer night winds bear
Strange sounds upon their wings.

Time passes, and comes the day when the Princess is to be wedded to a Prince, "all richly clad, with lordly air." Beautiful maidens and pages surround the pair, and the ante-nuptial feast has begun.

When suddenly the lights dim burn,
The viols cease to play,
And from his throne the King speaks stern,
"What means this silence? say,"

asks the King. He is informed by the attendants that when "the merman's lay is heard, their music they must stay." The weird music penetrates the Palace:—

"Before thy castle gates, Sir King,
We hear the merman's lay,
When to his harp we hear him sing
Our music we must stay."

And hark! from out the sea there flow
Into the festal hall,
Through the clear night, sweet sounds and low
Which on their ears soft fall.

The sound into the bride's soul steals,
As if in that same hour
Her dead love's presence it reveals
By some strange magic power.

She knows not why, but from her eyes
Fast fall the tear-drops down;
Upon her breast the rosebud dies,
Low lies her myrtle crown.

To the King's proud soul it pierced through,
He cursed it in his heart;
The Prince to seek his charger flew,
And hurried to depart.

With broken heart the Bride lies dead,
For Grief hath power to kill;
And when the morning breaketh red,
The Merman's Harp is still.

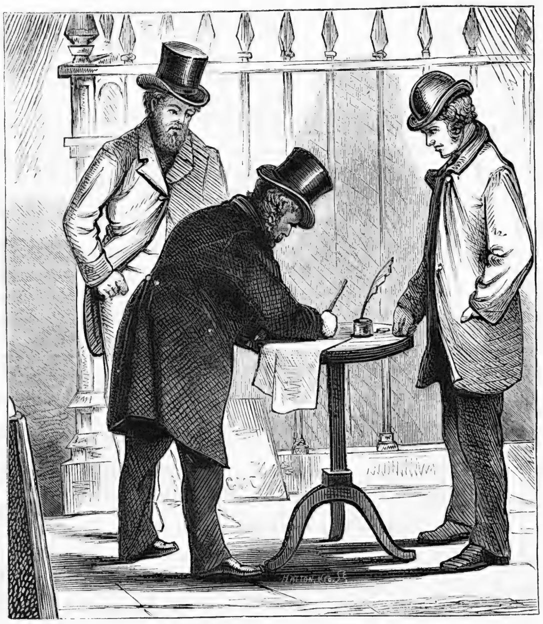
THE DISTRESS IN JERUSALEM.—NO RAIN.—We regret to hear that there is no abatement of the dreadful distress in Jerusalem. A letter received from the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem states that on February 22 the hopes of the population revived, for black clouds were rising and the barometer fell, but not a drop of rain had fallen up to March 2. The cisterns were empty, and it is pitiful to hear the cries and sobs of the poor destitute people, especially the emaciated Jews. Provisions are eight times dearer than they were a few years ago, and unless rain is sent many must perish from famine and thirst.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—By a fire at the printing works of Mr. Watts, Commercial-buildings, Gray's-inn-lane, on Saturday night, property to the amount of several thousand pounds was destroyed. One of the firm writes:—"Much material of more than mere intrinsic value has been lost in the fire. Manuscripts, copy in type, and a valuable stock of printed works have, in many instances, been entirely destroyed. Of our collection of oriental and other types (with which we have only lately printed the work entitled 'Our Lord's Prayer in 100 Languages') many have been lost. But we are glad to say that we have preserved the whole of the valuable stock of punches and matrices required for reproducing them."

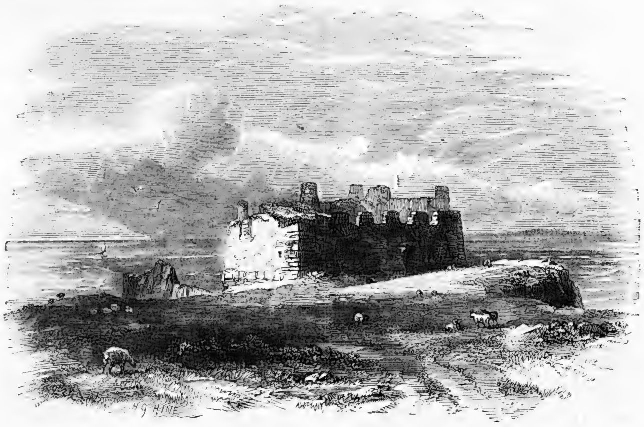
CALCRAFT'S RETAINER.—In consequence of the respite of the convict Cunningham, Mr. West Watson, City Chamberlain, on Thursday, intimated to Calcraft, who had been engaged to carry out the last sentence of the law, that his services would not be required. As one of the stipulations of that dread functionary on accepting an engagement is the payment of £5 in the event of his not having to leave London, that sum was remitted along with the communication.

MORISCO'S CASTLE.

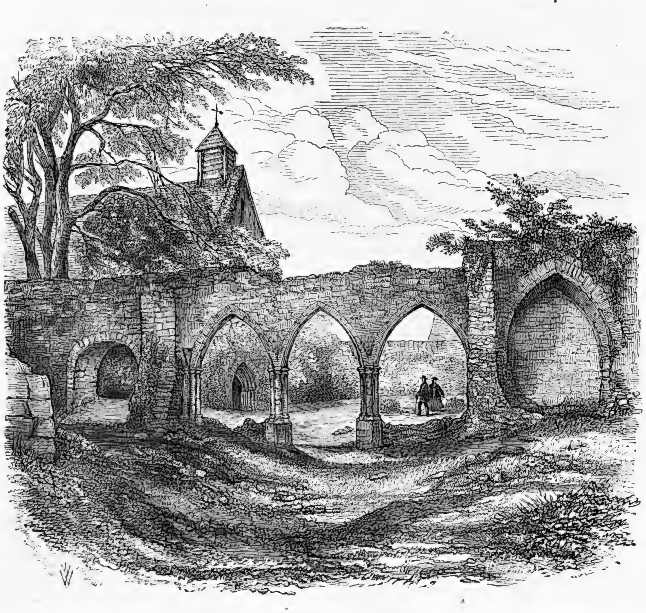
Down in Devon—there is no other English county so picturesque as that in which old "Herrick wrote his perfect rhymes," as Mr. Mortimer Collins sings. The northern shores of Devonshire are especially rich in scenic beauties. The scenery is ever varying; now you pass along deep precipices, at another time you cross a thymy common well-cropped by mountain sheep, slanting down to jagged reefs of misshapen rocks, or hemmed in by tall cliffs, and now again, leaving the shore, the road winds through fertile valleys, and loves to lose itself among the larch plantations which crown the hills around. The sea is never far off, its glitter catches the eye everywhere—and what a sea it is! gently swelling in translucent azure, a reflex of soft cloudlets above it, and faintly streaked with silvery paths, along which at sunset evening seems to steal over the land,—its calm influences will charm a traveller more than any other of our British seas. If you walk westward, you pass, by the way of Linton and its Valley of Rocks (see a previous number) and the slopes of Trentishoe, to Comb-Martin, where there is a tavern resembling a card-house built by children. The natives are never so happy as when relating to strangers the traditions of the neighbouring silver mines. Far away in the western horizon looms Lundy, between twenty-five and thirty miles from Watermouth. From this latter point the views of cliff-scenery are remarkably fine. You see Ilfracombe, to which, by the way, frequent excursions by steamer are made in the summer months from Bristol, Clevedon, Minehead, Weston-super-Mare, Burnham, &c.; and also from the Welsh coast, dimly discernible across the waters of the Channel;—Morte Point, which the old Greeks would have called "the step-mother of ships,"—there are so many horrors connected with it; Woollacombe Sands, a long yellow reach of coast; and the estuaries of the Taw and Torridge—these are amongst the notable sights of North Devon. From all these places you catch sight of the blue cloud-island of Lundy, which specks the distant west from Comb-Martin to Cornwall, glittering on the purple sea as the morning's sun gilds the dancing waves. The best place to embark for it is Clovelly. If you take a boat, with two stout Clovelly men to row it, you pass Hartland Point (illustrated in a former number) and some of the most stupendous rock-scenery of Devon: the desolation and grandeur of the view round Hartland can hardly be imagined. Nowhere do the mighty influences of nature seem so impressive. Lundy Island once possessed a fort, and a chapel dedicated to St. Ann; both are now in ruins. It was formerly populous, but now it is inhabited by only one family,—that of the proprietor and his dependents. The Island stands out boldly at the entrance of the Channel, surrounded by a ring of smaller rocks, like Harold at Hastings, or James encircled by his nobility at Flodden. Like the Scilly Isles, of which we gave an illustration a fortnight ago, Lundy and its group of rocks are all granite. In winter the Island is a perfect seclusion—you cannot reach it or leave it. Towards the south the soil is fertile, but it falls off to barren ridges on the north. Trees grow with great difficulty; sheep, rabbits, and sea-fowl abound, the birds being kept in check by the rats which infest the Island. The ruined castle shown in our picture takes its name from the Morisco family, one of whom, failing in an attempt to murder his sovereign at Woodstock, fled to Lundy, and turned pirate; subsequently, with sixteen of his crew, he was taken, and with them put to death. Edward the Second took refuge here; in the reign of William and Mary it was taken by the French; and in its ruins, according to Mr. Kingsley, died Stukeley, Lord of Afton, the betrayer and slanderer of Sir Walter Raleigh. Lundy was once marked off for a penal settlement, but its insuperable difficulty of access put an end to the project.



SIGNING THE EDUCATION LEAGUE'S PETITION TO PARLIAMENT. *(See page 494.)*



LUNDY ISLAND, MORISCO'S CASTLE.



BEAULIEU ABBEY.

BEAULIEU ABBEY.

One of the finest spots in England, Beaulieu is probably one of the least known. This may, so far as the ordinary tourist is concerned, be on account of its inaccessibility, but one would have thought that the artist fraternity would have found out the locality ere this and painted every one of the charming nooks and "sylvan scenes" of which there are so many. It is not so, however; for the pictures of Beaulieu and its grand old ruined Abbey are so few as to be easily counted on one's fingers. We should have thought that visitors to the Isle of Wight *viâ* Southampton would have given pause ere taking the boat for Ryde or Cowes, and journeyed across the water to Hythe, a little fishing-village immediately opposite the ancient town of Southampton. For a few pence you can cross to Hythe by the steamers, or, if you prefer it, by a sailing or rowing-boat, the proprietors of which will be sure to importune you as soon as you have passed down the picturesque High-street and set foot upon the Quay. Arrived at Hythe, if you are luxuriously inclined, you may charter a "fly"—the simple children of nature who reside on the verge of the New Forest, as do the Hytheans, reck not of cabs or 'busses—but, provided your pedestrian powers enable you to bear a four miles' walk, we should strongly advise you to proceed to Beaulieu upon "Shanks's mare." Quickly escaping from the narrow streets of the little village, a few minutes' walk brings you to a breezy heath, crossing which you inhale the flower-laden perfume which the summer wind blows to you from the great Forest lying yonder in the deep shadow. As you descend the hill beyond the common, having most likely come across the New Forest hounds out for their daily constitutional, the village of Beaulieu is seen in the valley below. There is an old mill which is quite a study of itself; and on the right, in a park, a group of ruined arches and pillars indicate the spot where once the famous Abbey of Beaulieu stood. The refectory has long been converted to the purposes of a parish church, surmounted by a small wooden turret at one of its gables. For quiet beauty Beaulieu has no equal. In "Black's Tourist's Guide to the Southern Counties of England" we find the following description of the village:—"Well did this lovely nook, with its low-wooded hills, its broad shimmering estuary, its cloistered boughs, deserve its crisp green appellation which distinguishes it—Bellus Locus, Beau Lieu, or the 'fair place.' The ruins lie on the slope of a gentle hill, washed by an inlet of the Solent, where the little Exe pours out its tributary waters. All around cluster the cottages and blooming gardens of Beaulieu village, and though the old monastic vineyard no longer exists, a vigorous vine trails over almost every cottage door. Meadow, and heath, and pasture, and corn-field, and forest avenues, extend from this point even to Hythe and Dibden (the deep dene, or valley), and descending the estuary, the blue Solent broadens before us in light, and life, and glory; while beyond, the beautiful 'Vectis' uprears her lofty downs. What a spot for a life of monastic seclusion! How the soul might feed on images, and thoughts, and fancies, ever new and ever beautiful! From trees and from waters, from leaf and blossom, from lawny slope and ferny hollow, extracting fresh matter for love and wonder, till the place 'became religion,' and wakened the purest and holiest impulses.

"It stood embosomed in a happy valley.
  Crowned by high woodlands, where the Druid oak
Stood like Caractacus, in act to rally
  His host, with broad arms 'gainst the thunderstroke;
And from beneath his boughs were seen to sally
  The dappled foresters; as day awoke,
The branching stag swept down with all his herd,
  To quaff a brook which murmured like a bird."

The Abbey of Beaulieu, or Bewley, as it is invariably called in the neighbourhood, was founded by King John about the year 1204; the origin of its establishment is thus stated in Murray's "Handbook for Hampshire:"—"According to a story told in the Chartulary[†] of the Abbey (preserved in the Cotton MSS.) John, who for some unexplained reason had become fiercely enraged with the English Cistercians induced their Abbots to attend a Parliament at Lincoln, and then threatened to have them trodden to death under the feet of wild horses. But during the following night a terrible dream came to visit the King on his couch. It seemed to him that he was led before a certain judge, beside whom the insulted abbots were ranged in order. The judge, having heard their complaint, ordered them to inflict a severe scourging on the royal back. This they did; and when the King awoke the next morning he declared that he still suffered from the effects of the punishment. Much alarmed, he consulted one of his chaplains, who persuaded him to forgive the abbots, and to make some further expiation for his crime. He accordingly founded Beaulieu Abbey, and peopled it with a colony of thirty monks from the parent house at Citeaux."[‡] The whole history of this famous Abbey is so interesting that we hope, at some future time, to enter into more details concerning it.

[†] A list of the contents of the Chartulary of Beaulieu is given by Dugdale. It contains, amongst other things, the grant of Pope Alexander giving permission for mass to be celebrated in the granges surrounding the Abbey.

[‡] The head house of the Cistercian order was at Cistercium, or Citeaux, France. But Beaulieu, according to Dugdale, had several subordinate cells; amongst others, those of Llanachebran, or St. Kervan, in Cornwall, and Faringdon, in Berkshire.

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, March 26, and MONDAY, March 28, at One o'clock precisely, by order of the Executors, the choice COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Pictures, and Engravings, formed by T. S. Cafe, Esq., deceased (late of 17, Kilburn Priory;) comprising among the Drawings two chef-d'œuvres of Carl Haag—four beautiful Examples by E. Duncan—five capital works by F. W. Topham—twenty by W. L. Leitch—and others by T. S. Cafe, D. Cox, Charles Cattermole, S. F. Cook, G. Dodssn, C. Davidson' W. Hunt, J. J. Jenkins, J. H. S. Mann, O. Oakley, S. Prout, T. Roberts, H. P. Riviere, D. Roberts, R.A., W. Simson, F. Tayler, P. de Wint, and Brittan Willis—Pictures by Sir A. W. Callcott, R.A., Romney, Northcote, Inskipp, Stark, Vincent, and Williams—capital Copies of Celebrated Pictures—a few Pictures by old Masters—Engravings after Sir J. Reynolds, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, &c.—a Lay Figure, &c.

May be viewed the three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

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AUCTIONEER, VALUER, &c.,
REMOVED FROM 8, *CANNON STREET,*
TO 75, CONSTITUTION HILL.

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TWELVE BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS for the OPEN GARDEN, Including Double German Aster and Ten-Week Stocks, Scarlet Linum, Mignonette, &c., with directions for cultivation. Post free for Twelve Stamps.

"Very cheap shilling's worth."—*Lloyd's Weekly London News.*

"Will prove a boon to amateur gardeners and others."—*Weekly Times.*

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Virginian Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & $^{\text{Y.}}_{\text{V.S.}}$ on a shield.

Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses [686

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AT 18s. A CWT.

JAMES WEBSTER AND CO.,
42 AND 43, OOZELLS STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—Any size keg can be had as sample. Country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.—AGENTS WANTED everywhere. [688

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. FRANCIS ADAMS.
SOLICITOR,
FROM QUADRANT CHAMBERS, NEW STREET.
TO 47, ANN STREET. [685

THE QUEEN, the Lady's Newspaper and Court Chronicle, an Illustrated Journal, contains every week:—

Leaders on all topics interesting to Englishwomen—Critical Notices of all the New Music; the London Theatres—Designs and Descriptions of all New Work—Coloured Fashion Plates of the newest Paris Fashions—Coloured Work Patterns—Cut Paper Patterns and full description from "Our Own Correspondent" of the Paris Fashions—Causerie de Paris—The Doings of the Court—Reviews of New Books—Housekeeping in all its branches fully treated of—Notes and Questions in all the above departments answered by Correspondents.

Copy for Seven Stamps.
Office: 346, STRAND, W.C.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

The Largest and Best-selected Stock in the Midland Counties,
ALWAYS ON VIEW AT
R. W. THRUPP'S
FINE ART GALLERY,
56, *New Street, Birmingham* [640

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS BIRMINGHAM.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION
Of this Society
IS NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6 o'clock.
Admission, One Shilling.
And on each Monday and Thursday Evenings, from 7 till 10 o'clock, admission, Sixpence.
Season Tickets, 5s, Catalogues, 6d.
March 24th, 1870. [689

GOLD SPECTACLES.—The largest and best assortment of handsome GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES set with best Pebbles, at 41, Bull-street.

JAMES GARGORY, Optician.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull-st., Birmingham. [679

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
WITH WHICH ARE UNITED
THE BIRMINGHAM FIRE OFFICE,
AND THE
BIRMINGHAM ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
12, *BENNETT'S HILL.*

The EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS was held in the Offices of the Company on 10th March, 1870;

JOHN TOD, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors in the Chair.

The Report of the Directors, which was read by Mr. George Stewart. the General Manager, was to the following effect:—

The Directors have much pleasure in meeting the Proprietors, and in reporting the result of the business of the Company during the year 1869.

ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE-SHEETS.—Accompanying the present Report will be found, as in former years, detailed Accounts of the Fire and Life Business, and the General Balance-Sheet of the Company.

FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.—The satisfactory nature of the Investments may be seen by a reference to the balance-sheet of the Company. The amount of Interest realised on these Investments during the year was £16,075 18s. 7d.

FIRE BUSINESS.—The Fire Premiums received during the year 1869 amounted to £112,719. The sums paid during the year for re-insuring the surplus risks of the Company amounted to £20,203, and for claims for loss and damage by fire to £53, 415. After payment of all claims, expenses of management, and re-insurances, and making due provision for claims unadjusted at 31st December, 1869, there was a clear profit of £15,542 11s. 10d. on the Fire Business of the year, which sum has been carried to the credit of the Proprietor's Fund.

LIFE BUSINESS.—The income of this Department during the year amounted to £49,340. The Claims from fifty-one deaths amounted to £19,569, and after providing for these, and the various other sums detailed in the Balance-Sheet, the Life Reserve Fund has been increased to £181,832 9s. 1d., which, as the Shareholders are aware, is separately inuested, and in no way mixed up either with the Shareholders' capital or the Fire Reserve Fund.

The period having arrived for the fourth investigation into the affairs of the Life Department, with a view to a further division of profits, the whole Assets and Liabilities have been carefully examined and valued. The results are contained in the following Account, prepared by the Actuary:—

Valuation of Life Assurance Fund, 31st December, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	£.	s.	d.
1.—Present Value of Policies in force on 31st December, 1869, and Bonuses thereon	189,935	0	0
2.—Sum due to the Proprietors at 31st December, 1864	1,400	0	0
3.—Claims under Policies in course of Payment, and Bonuses thereon	8,692	13	6
Total	200,027	13	6
Surplus	16,565	9	1
	£216,593	2	7

ASSETS.				£.	s.	d.
1.—Present Value of Re-insurances, and Bonuses thereon				21,355	0	0
2.—Investments—						
(1) Railway Debentures, viz.:—						
Great Western	£15,000	0	0			
Lancashire and Yorkshire	10,000	0	0			
London and North Western	33,000	0	0			
Manchester and South Junction	10,000	0	0			
Midland	20,000	0	0			
South Eastern	20,000	0	0			
Total of Debentures	108,000	0	0			
(2) Mersey Dock Bonds	24,000	0	0			
(3) Mortgages on First-class Securities	41,441	18	6			
(4) Loans in connection with Life Policies	8,996	8	1			
				184,738	6	7
3.—Balance in Banker's hands				5,078	19	9
4.—Balances in the hands of Branch Offices and Agencies				5,420	16	3
				£216,593	2	7

Certified to me in the terms of the 102nd Clause of the Deed of Settlement of the Company.

GEORGE STEWART, Actuary.

Of this surplus of £16,565. 9s. 1d., one-fifth, or £3,313 belongs to the Proprietors, and the remaining four-fifths to the Life Assured.

PROPRIETORS' AND RESERVE FUNDS.

The Incomes of the Proprietors' and Reserve Funds for the year amounted to £28,126. 5s. 7d., out of which the Directors have already declared a Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, which absorbed the sum of £14,614., leaving a surplus of £13,512. 5s. 7d., of which £9,693. 14s. 8d. has been appropriated to the Birmingham purchase, and £3,818. 10s. 11d. has been added to the Reserve Fund. The Paid-up Capital amounts, as formerly, to £146,140. The ordinary Reserve Fund has been increased from £46,350. 13s. 1d. to £50,169. 4s., and the amount reserved towards the Birmingham Office Purchase has been increased to £18,300.

Invested Funds	£404,096
Annual Income	£170,310

Office	12, BENNETT'S HILL.
Engine Station	LITTLE CANNON STREET.

THOMAS SUTTON, Superintendent of Fire Department.
JOHN A. CUNNINGHAME, Resident Secretary. [682

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [437

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [444

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS,
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE.
[525

THE "LONDON."

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.
Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.
SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.
EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [441

BARLEY MOW, STUDLEY.

HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.
Barley Mow Commercial Hotel,
STUDLEY, WARWICKSHIRE.
484] *J. FLETCHER, Proprietor.*

PARIS.—LAND.—Estate and Commercial Agency, 8, Place de la Madeleine, conducted by Mr. de Bernardy, Foreign Law Agent. Established 1835. The only English and International Office of Agency in the French Capital.—References in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and London. [510

JOHN HUBAND AND CO.,
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
21A, UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
[466

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from
ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626
23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, 1, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM.
[432
All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

PIANO-FORTES AND HARMONIUMS.

THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale, or Hire, and on the three years' system,
AT MR. HARRISON'S GREAT MIDLAND PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.
COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.
[549

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[602

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.
Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.
The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

ELEGANT PRESENTS.

The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.
JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham.
[457

C. MASON COLLINS,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
22, CROSS, WORCESTER. [530

JOHNSON AND CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
CROWN WORKS, 81, LICHFIELD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [592

THE NEW
ALEXANDRIA PLAITS
IN EVERY SHADE,
AT
JOHN R. EDWARDS, BABY LINEN MANUFACTURER AND FANCY DRAPER.
The noted Frock and Pinafore Warehouse,
38, *SNOW HILL.* [545

PERKS AND JONES,
WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [585

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY LIMITED.

Coffins of the SARCOPHAGUS DESIGN, with Coped Lids, as recommended by the ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, and now so much used, can be despatched at a few minutes' notice.

Prices and particulars sent, post free, from the Offices of the Company,
158, *GREAT CHARLES STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [503

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of DESIGNS,
1, *BENNETT'S HILL and* 56, *ANN STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Full instructions may be obtained upon application to Payne and Talbot. [651

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MARRIS AND NORTON,
(LATE GEORGE MARRIS),

BEG to announce that they are Manufacturing a very Choice and Elegant Assortment of DRAWING, DINING, and BED ROOM FURNITURE, specially for the SPRING TRADE.

In the meantime, MARRIS and NORTON solicit attention to their PRESENT EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, which comprises every Article requisite for House Furnishing.

A SUITE OF ROOMS are now fitted up with a large assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS and BEDDING.

BEDDING of every description Manufactured from the Purest Materials on the Premises.

Special attention is invited to a choice lot of Swiss APPLIQUE and NET CURTAINS just received from Switzerland.

MARRIS AND NORTON,
26, 27, *and* 28, *BULL STREET.* [652A

GARRATT AND HOLMES,
PLUMBERS, HOUSE DECORATORS, &c.
Every description of Repairs executed in the best manner.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED,
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[593

TRAVIS'S PATENT COLLOID.

NO MATTER WHAT COLOUR, Wash with Travis's Colloid.

WASH WITH TRAVIS'S COLLOID. It fixes the colour in all fabrics.

PRINT, MUSLIN, and SILK DRESSES, Washed in Travis's Colloid look equal to new.

WASH WITH TRAVIS'S COLLOID. It renders Table Linen, Lace Curtains, and all white Fabrics surpassingly *white* and clean.

N.B.—Unlike Washing Powder Travis's Colloid contains no Caustic Alkali, it therefore preserves the fibre of every material washed with it.

SOLE PATENTEES AND PROPRIETORS,
W. B. BROWN & Co., St. Mary's Gate, MANCHESTER.

Sold Retail by all Drapers, Chemists, and Grocers,
AND WHOLESALE BY
FREDERICK SHAW AND CO.,
12, *TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [652

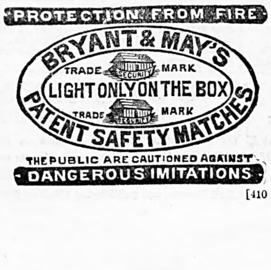
CORNS, EXCRUCIATING CORNS, BUNIONS, IN-GROWING TOE-NAILS, AND UNSIGHTLY SWELLINGS OF THE FEET,
Cured Instantaneously, and without Pain, by

MR. S. MORRIS, Chiropodist, who, for the convenience of Country Patients, has taken Rooms at
MR. RICHARDSON'S, TAILOR,
102, *NEW STREET, Corner of Lower Temple Street,*
Where he may be Consulted on
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. [638

WILLCOX AND GIBBS
SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.
MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426



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E. AND F. BOSTOCK,
FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,
24, *NEW STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.
(UNION PASSAGE CORNER).
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
"TOM HOOD" DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price £4. 4s.
With Treadle and Stand, £5. 10s. [671

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These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [447

WALTER AND HENRY DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[665

ROYAL HOTEL,
TEMPLE ROW, BIRMINGHAM,

T. H. LOVEGROVE (from London) embraces this opportunity of thanking his Friends for past favours, and informs them he has entered upon this Establishment, and intends making it his study to afford every comfort and accommodation to Commercial Gentlemen and others who may favour him with their patronage. His Premises possess every convenience for the *Elite*, Nobility, and Gentry, Concerts, Balls, and Assemblies, having one of the most commodious Ball Rooms in Warwickshire, Billiard Rooms, Stabling, &c., &c. He particularly recommends the Queen's Dining Room for Dinners, *Déjeûners*, &c., having selected and purchased the choicest portion of the Stock of the late Proprietor, and considerably added thereto first-class Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of every description, which he intends vending at moderate prices, and trusts the inhabitants of Birmingham will give him an opportunity of convincing them of their superiority.

Birmingham, 28th February, 1870. [653

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100 Pieces of 32in. Gray CALICO, heavy 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
500 Pieces of 30in. Heavy Gray DRILL, 15lb. weight, 4½d. and 5d. per yard.
1,000 RUGS, CARRIAGE RUGS, HORSE RUGS, and RAILWAY RUGS, 1s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. each.
36in. Fine White CALICO, at 3d., 4½d., and 5d. per yard.
Common White CALICO, 56in. wide, 3½d. per yard.
White Imitation IRISH LINEN, 33in., 3½d. per yard.
22in. COTTON CHECKS, 4d. per yard.
Striped GINGHAM, 25in., 3½ per yard.
Black and Scarlet BROAD CLOTH, 3s. per yard, all wool.
24in. Striped GINGHAM, 2½d. per yard.
250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.
Best All-wove Fancy SHIRTINGS, full width, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per yard.
Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.
BLANKETS, White, Red, Green, Blue, Brown, and Gray, from 6s. 6d. pair.
Lot of Single BLANKETS, all Colours, at 1s. 3d. per lb.
8-in. SCISSORS, 2d. pair. CUPS and SAUCERS, 1s. 3d. dozen.
Brown BLANKETS, 3s. 3d. pair.
15,000 Yards of Scotch and Yorkshire All-wool TROUSERING, 2s. yard, to pick.

AT G. ORAM'S, 124, BROAD STREET,
[576

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [412

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LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
The whole FIRE INSURANCE DUTY is now REMITTED.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

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PAPER BOX MAKER,
Manufacturer of
Coloured and Enamelled Papers, Pasteboards, and Cardboards,
FROM BREAD STREET, NEWHALL STREET,
TO 58, LUDGATE HILL, ST. PAUL'S,
BIRMINGHAM.
Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

CENTRAL LEATHER WAREHOUSES, 6, *WORCESTER STREET, and* 20, *NEWHALL HILL, BIRMINGHAM.*

MECARTE AND CLARKE,
CURRIERS, LEATHER MERCHANTS, AND BOOT UPPER MANUFACTURERS,

Beg to call attention to their Stock of Closed Uppers of every variety. The largest in the Midland Counties.

LEATHER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Grindery and Shoe Mercery.
Sole Agents in Birmingham for the Howe Sewing Machines.
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ACCOUNTANT,
Removed from York Passage to CASTLE CHAMBERS,
42, CASTLE STREET, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [641

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Every Blade Warranted.

IVORY TABLE KNIVES, Balanced Handles, from 9s. to 42s. per doz.
BLACK HANDLE KNIVES and FORKS, from 6s. to 16s. per set.
Also a large assortment of
POCKET KNIVES AND SCISSORS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [529

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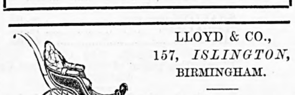
W. PONTING, WORCESTER,
Is prepared to offer County Families first-class Groceries, Provisions, Wines and Spirits, &c., on equal, if not better terms, than the above any other Society.
Carriage paid on all general orders. [524

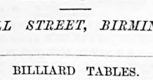
QUINN AND SON,
ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601



74*b*, *WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [438

CHARLES RIMMER,
Manufacturer of
SEWING NEEDLES, SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS, &c.
PRIORY STREET, ALCESTER.
[483



GREAT WESTERN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
24, *SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*
AND AT 39, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*

PROPRIETORS,
MUGGERIDGE AND GREENING,
[600

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

LLOYD & CO.,
157, *ISLINGTON,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.
Wholesale and Retail. [603

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[463

BILLIARD TABLES.

CHARLES ALLDRIDGE & SON are now making First-class BILLIARD TABLES, complete, with all appointments, suitable for private use, from
20 GUINEAS.

Works and Show Room:—
REGENT PARADE, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Dressing Cases, suitable for Wedding and other Presents, always in stock. [594

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS.—Established 1810.—The Midland Counties Remedy. LOVEITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH TINCTURE, a safe and certain Cure for all Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., &c. Prepared only by Thomas Loveitt, Family Chemist, High Street, and Broadgate, Coventry. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in Bottles, 13½d. and 2s. 9d. each, stamp included. Wholesale Agents: W. Edwards, 68, Old Change, London; Messrs. Wyleys and Brown, Coventry. Agent for Leamington: Mr. H. Nuttall, Chemist, Lower Parade, Birmingham, C. Britten (late Winnall), 78, High Street. N.B.—There is a great saving by taking the large size. [506

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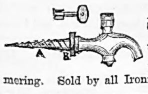

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GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

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Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Mark et Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*March* 26, 1870.

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In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

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Apartments, and Houses to Let.

These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

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BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—A Gentleman, with a large connection in Scotland, would REPRESENT, on commission, an English FIRM in rivetted and mackine made. References.—Address, A., Mr. Kelman's, 520, Gallowgate, Glasgow. [619

TO WHOLESALE WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.—A Commercial Traveller, with an established connexion in the Western Counties, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, Commercial, Post Office, Exeter. [621

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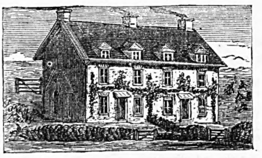
MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET.



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HENRY SEWELL, *Hon Sec.*
616] RICHARD P. SLATER, *Sec.*

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"Sir HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
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MUSCULAR and NERVOUS PAINS.—(Testimonial.)

"Crowle, Norfolk, Feb. 19, 1869.—Dear Sir,—Having suffered for twelve months from muscular and nervous pains in the chest, which had resisted all ordinary medical treatment, when I was recommended by a relative (who himself was cured of Sciatica after having been under the most eminent men) to use your Volta Chain-Bands. I am now happy to state I am completely and permanently cured after having used them for one month. I shall at all times recommend them to my friends, and answer any inquiries.—I am, dear sir, yours very truly, GEORGE READ.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"Twyford Rectory, Buckingham, December 6, 1867.—Sir,—Having been sorely afflicted for nearly two years, being completely prostrate and unable to move hand or foot, I was induced by the recommendation of a friend, Dr. Miles, to try your Combined Bands. Having derived very great relief therefrom, being so far restored as to be able to dress and undress myself, and to walk for an hour at a time without much inconvenience, I feel anxious to bear testimony to the very high estimation I entertain of your Electric Bands.—Yours truly, MRS. PERKINS.

"My case was considered hopeless.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NERVOUS DEAFNESS.—(Testimonial.)

"14, Museum-terrace, Oxford, May 24, 1868.—Dear Sir,—I wish to tell you that, after using the battery for headache, I found that nervous deafness, from which I had been suffering for the past eight months, has been entirely removed.—I am, yours very truly, A. H. SAYCE.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA.—(Testimonial.)

"Junior United Service Club.—Sir,—I have been plagued with sciatica at intervals for the last two years. Since last spring up to the middle of November it has been continuous, and at that period had become so troublesome and painful that I resolved to try one of the Electric Chains. The relief was immediate and complete; so much so that on the very next day I ventured to remove several warm wrappers from the limbs. For two days a flying pain (very different from the old one) annoyed me. But from that time to this I have been perfectly free from any pain whatever. I wore the chain for a fortnight, night and day, and have now left it off some three weeks or a month.—(Signed). R. TWOPENNY, late Captain 52nd Light Infantry.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)—

"7, St. Thomas's-road, Victoria-park, Jan. 6, 1869.—I was suffering severely from an attack of neuralgia, and applied Pulvermacher's Patent Portable Chain Battery for a short time and found immediate relief, and now I have since been free from it.—WM. WHITFIELD.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

EPILEPSY.—(Testimonial.)

"Pilten, Shepton Mallet, January 26, 1863.—Dear Sir,—When I contrast the state of my health at the time I purchased your Galvanic Chain-Band with the state of health I now enjoy, I am fully satisfied and quite astonished at its efficacy, as I feel that I owe my present existence to its use, and believe it to be a great boon to the afflicted public. Since my recovery I have recommended your remedy in different villages—Shepton Mallet, Balsbury, North Cadbury, Gurney, Hade, and other places—by distributing the printed sheets and lending the books you sent me; so that the sheets are now all gone, and both books are at present out. You may use my name, if you like, as having been cured by it.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. PHIPPIN.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

PAINS IN THE BACK.—(Testimonial.)

"Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Feb. 4, 1863.—Gentlemen,—Having given your Galvanic Belt a fair trial, I feel that I must not neglect any longer to write you a line to say how thoroughly satisfied (not to say astonished) I am at the result. The pains in the back of which I spoke to you, and which have been troubling me for some months, entirely vanished after the application of the Electric Belt; and though I have ceased to wear it for some time past, the pain has not returned. I have recommended your Patent Belts to many friends here, and I make no doubt that you may have had several orders from them.—Believe me, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully, F. H. ATKINSON.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NERVOUS DEBILITY and HEADACHE. (Testimonial.)

"357, Oxford-street, W., November 4, 1865.—Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co.—Gentlemen,—Some months ago I purchased one of your Electric Chains for my wife, who had been suffering for years from nervous debility, with extreme prostration and loss of appetite, and I am thankful to say that she is restored to health and strength, solely from continuously wearing it. I have also found it infallible in relieving headaches, from which I have constantly suffered, more than (I think) any other person living; and friends to whom I have recommended the chains for neuralgia, &c., speak in the highest terms of the marvellous efficacy of them.—I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently, GEORGE TITLOW.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—(Testimonial.)

"December 29, 1868.—Sir,—Referring to the fact of a purchase of one of your Galvanic Belts on 15th inst., which was sent to my office—viz., the Exchequer, Lincoln's Inn,—I take occasion to report to you that I have been greatly relieved thereby, and to such an extent as has led me to communicate to others the good effect likely to be produced. I do strongly think that much nervous suffering might, humanly speaking, have been spared me had I sooner adopted your valuable and scientific discovery.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, S. RICHARDS.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.—(Testimonial.)

"5, South Villas, Camden-square, London, N.W., Sept. 2, 1869.—Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co.—Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in testifying to the value of your Galvanic Chain-Bands and Batteries. For many years I suffered much from Indigestion, and of late considered myself to be a confirmed dyspeptic. I found little or no relief from medicine (Allopathic and Homœopathic), dietetic and other rules as usually prescribed in such cases—indeed, the complaint gained ground. A short time ago I was induced to wear one of your Chain-Bands, and to occasionally use one of your Chain-Batteries. The result is that my digestion is already greatly improved, my health in other respects benefitted, and I have borne the hot weather much better than for years past. Some friends to whom I have recommended the Bands for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sleeplessness, Noises and Weakness in the Head, General Debility, &c., have also experienced their good effects. From experience, therefore, as to this remedial treatment, I agree with the celebrated John Wesley, who says, in his "Primitive Physic," "Electricity is far superior to all other medicines that I have known." You are quite at liberty to refer to me.—I am, Gentlemen, yours truly, J. M. BURTON.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

PAINS in the HEAD and NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"15, George-street, Newark, Sept. 14, 1869.

"Mr. Pulvermacher.—Dear Sir,—I received the Chain-band you sent me; and, having a bad pain in the head, I applied it at once, and am happy to say I found relief in a few hours. I have worn it every day since, and the pain is nothing to what it was formerly. I think, considering the years during which I have been suffering from this distressing headache, that the short time I have worn the chain has done much to improve my health. I shall still continue its use, according to your instructions, and hope, by the blessing of God, in a few weeks to report my entire cure. Thanking you for your kind attention to me, believe me to be, dear sir, yours very truly, REUBEN SEALS.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.—(Testimonial.)

"The Terrace, Chesterfield, June 7, 1869.

"Dear Sir,—The Combined Electric Chain-Bands you sent me a few weeks ago for a gentleman who had lost power in the limbs have, I believe, benefitted him. Since he began to wear them he has gained power, and no other remedy has been tried.—Yours truly, S. FOULDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

WEAKNESS in the LOINS.—(Testimonial.)

"Harvest Lodge, Lorrha, Roscrea, July 3, 1869.—Dear Sir,—In September last you sent me a triple Chain-Band. I have certainly found service from the use of it. It has strengthened, without doubt, the back and groin. I find them both stronger and better.—I remain, yours very truly, JOHN M. WILSON.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"22, Cottage Grove, Mile-end-road, London, March 17, 1869.—Dear Sir,—Please send the Chain-Band. Very much obliged to you for your kindness. Your written instructions are so plain, there cannot possibly be any mistake. I am quite satisfied as to the ultimate result, having derived so much benefit from the use of the Chain-Bands in my general health. Having derived great benefit from your mode of treatment, I shall not forget to recommend your Electric Chain-Bands wherever I go in cases of any complaint.—I am, yours truly, JOHN GARTON.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS.—(Testimonial.)

"Nov. 27, 1869.—4, Ogle-street, Marylebone-street, Portland-place.—Sir,—Will you kindly forward pamphlets, as I have been recommending your Chain-Bands to my friends; for the benefit I have received from the one I purchased about June last has been beyond anything I could have hoped for, so feel grateful for the blessing of being free from pain; having known no rest from pain in the thigh socket and hip for three years, and thought I should never walk straight again. I could scarce walk, and then not without help, but now can walk as well as I ever could, and am free from pain. I occasionally wear the Belt at night, and am free from any other medical treatment.—I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully, EDWARD SHORT.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—(Testimonial.)

"429, Mile-end-road, Dec. 4, 1869.—Sir,—I wish to acknowledge the efficacy of your treatment. I had been suffering from Nervous Debility for many years; and, after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to get relief from the medical faculty, I ventured to try your Electric Belts, and consequently have found great relief.—Yours truly, W. WILKINS.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NEURALGIC PAIN and TOOTHACHE. (Testimonial.)

From Mr. G. BENNETT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 18, Bridge-street, York.—"I have cured a very severe neuralgic pain extending all over one side of the face and shoulder, and part of the other with toothache in another part, in ten minutes, patient being a young lady.—Nov. 23, 1869.

"Pulvermacher's 200, Regent-street."

DYSPEPSIA and NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"1, Essex-court, Temple, Oct. 14, 1864.—I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great benefit I have derived from the use of Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain-Bands when suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia in the head. I have also tested its efficacy personally in giving general tone and vigour to the system after great prostration consequent on an attack of influenza.—CHARLES J. PLUMPTRE, Barrister-at-Law, Lecturer on Professional Elocution at Oxford, and King's College.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

RHEUMATIC GOUT.—(Testimonial.)

"1, Norfolk-street, Globe-road, Mile-end-road, Nov. 7.—Mr. Pulvermacher,—Having suffered from Rheumatic Gout for some years, I was recommended by a friend to purchase one of your Chain-Bands, and, after applying it constantly for a short time, I am glad to say I am perfectly cured, and have not had an attack since.—CHAS. STEWART.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

EPILEPSY.—(Testimonial.)

"Susan Edwards, an Epileptic for eighteen years, having fits every two or three days, more frequently in the summer than in the winter. During the former part of the year she had six or seven fits in a day, a few of her teeth had been broken by the violence of them; she was weak and attenuated, and could not be left without some one attendant upon her. Medical aid had been sought at various public institutions, but in vain. Early in December, 1863, I advised her to apply the Voltaic Bands along the spinal column, and also to the epigastrium. . . She is now so far recovered as to go about with perfect freedom, and is so well as to require no treatment; but she retains the application of the Voltaic Bands in consequence of having received such extraordinary benefit from them; she now expresses herself as feeling quite a different being, and never expected to be so well.—G. DOWN, M.D., Kensington.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

NEURALGIA.—(Testimonial.)

"Canterbury, Jan. 25, 1866.—Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficiency of your Chain-Band in a very severe case of neuralgia of the hip. I had been confined to my bed for more than six months, and never free from pain, which at times was so intense that the free use of powerful sedatives (morphia and chloroform), internally and externally, failed to give relief. At length, at the suggestion of Dr. Lochee (whose wife, you may remember, received extraordinary benefit about five years ago from the use of your apparatus, under the advice of Sir C. Locock, Bart., M.D., and a report of which appeared in the Medical Circular), I procured two of your Galvanic Chains, and applied them for three hours a day. After the first application I felt relief, and in less than a fortnight the pain ceased altogether.—I remain, dear sir, yours truly, JAS. L. WILSON, M.R.C.S. Eng., late Assistant House Surgeon Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

RESTLESSNESS AND INDIGESTION. (Testimonial.)

"Great Broughton, near Workington, Cumberland, Feb. 16,—Dear Sir,—Please send me one of your best Galvanic Chain-bands. My wife, having applied one with decided success, can sleep more regular, and digest her food much better, and feels quite a different person altogether. I recommended your invention to sufferers. Mrs. Bass had the Rheumatism, and the medical man recommended Electrifying; but she did not like the shock. She told me that she would have a Chain. I wish everyone would try them, and then it would encourage them to have them. Be good enough to send me some of your prospectuses for distribution.—HENRY SIMMONDS.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

RHEUMATIC PARALYSIS and SLOW CIRCULATION.—(Testimonial.)

"Sir,—My friend has applied for a furlough, and will be going to his home in about a fortnight. I have strongly recommended him the double apparatus, which he says he will send to you for after he has been at home some time. I operated upon him with my chain in the manner you prescribed with great success, removing all the different swellings from the skin and pains immediately, and he said he had nightly enjoyed a refreshing sleep—a thing he had not done for months.—Yours truly, WM. COLE, Sergeant, 2nd Brigade, Hospital, Curragh.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

RHEUMATISM.—(Testimonial.)

"St. Alban's Head, Wareham, Dorset, March 31, 1869.—Sir,—I am thankful to state since I obtained two of your galvanic chains they have effected a cure of the pains in my back.—I remain, yours truly, W. CHARLOW.

"Pulvermacher's, 200, Regent-street."

PRICE-LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS and BATTERIES.

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